

EXCHANGE:
Closing Quotations—
T.T. London 34/6 1/4d.
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The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881)

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WEATHER FORECAST
F.A.B.
Barometer 29.17.

August 30, 1918. Temperature 6 a.m. 78 3 p.m. 84
Humidity 93 95

August 30, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 78 3 p.m. 88
Humidity 95 94

8034 日四廿月七

FRIDAY, AUGUST 30, 1918.

五期星 廿月八亥港香

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS.
BY PER ANNUM.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

GERMAN FRONT SPLITTING.

ALLIED TROOPS STILL ADVANCING.

GETTING A GRIP OF THE HINDENBURG LINE.

London, August 29.
With the capture of Ballecourt, east of Croisilles, reported by correspondents, the Allies seem to have gained a firm grip on that part of the Hindenburg Line. Croisilles proved a hard nut. It held out for three days before Londoners ejected the holders. Ballecourt, barely two miles from Quesant, a formidable hinge of the so-called Brocourt-Quesant line, was the strongest barrier to the west. The German Command, despite protestations to the contrary, is undoubtedly unpleasantly surprised at the rapidity with which the Allies are following up the retreat. It is clear that it was never intended to allow the Allies to approach so near the Hindenburg Line.

The explanation of the Germans clinging to Bapaume is probably a fear that the abandonment might lead to a sudden rush towards Cambrai, making a further breach in the line.

After comparative quiet the Americans are again active north of the Oise and the first day's operations have resulted in the capture of two hundred prisoners.

Whole German Front Splitting.

Paris, August 28.
A Havas message says:—General Ludendorff, using German forces rendered available by the arrival of Austro-Bulgarian contingents on the Occidental Front, has attempted during the last few days to make his resistance efficacious. He has increased his casualties without changing the results. The British are still advancing and are masters of Bapaume. The French have captured Chaulnes and Roye, which are pillars of the German defence, and pursued the enemy, this morning seven miles up to the line of Nele. The fall of Noyon appears imminent and the whole German front is splitting. General Ludendorff is trying to attain the Hindenburg line, but Marshal Foch is relentlessly refusing him all respite and constantly harassing him everywhere. It is now possible that the German forces will be finally either overthrown into the Somme marshes or find their retreat choked between the Somme and the Oise. The die-hardening clearly shown by the German Press is more and more accounted for. The diplomatic defeat of the Berlin Government in being forced to give in to Spain's ultimatum concerning the requisition of tonnage and the news of the progressive reorganisation of the Russian forces owing to the Allies' co-operation, increase the uneasiness of German opinion.

The British Push.

London, August 29.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The Australians vigorously advanced and reached the general line from Fresnoy to Herbecourt, the enemy stubbornly resisting before the passages of the Somme at Brie and Peronne. On the north bank of the Somme we captured Orlu and Hardecourt, after hard fighting, and are advancing in the direction of Maurepas. Between Bapaume and the Scarpe we attacked all day long and progressed at all points. The Londoners gradually outflanked the enemy, who obstinately resisted, and captured Croisilles. The English fought their way towards Wraucourt and south-east of Fontaine les Croisilles. After severe fighting all day the Canadians drove out the enemy from several strongly-defended localities and important trench systems and captured Boiry Notre Dame and Felvy. We took a number of prisoners in these operations, and advanced the line north of Locon.

German Admissions.

London, August 29.
A German wireless official message says:—We held up the enemy's thrust after bitter fighting eastward of Feves, near Viesnartois and Croisilles. Our counter-attack recaptured Fiers and Longueval.

Between the Somme and the Oise we withdrew our lines, giving up Chaulnes and Roye. We stormed Fismette and frustrated an attack on Bazoches, taking prisoner 250 Americans.

Curious Situation at Bapaume.

London, August 28.
Writing on Wednesday morning, Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters says:—A curious position exists at Bapaume. New Zealanders are now strung out in a half-moon well around the northern side and we command the place astride the Albert Road. The Germans, however, have brought up considerable reinforcements and are evidently prepared to pay heavily to delay our occupation. The Germans are marching on the Bapaume, Guesdecourt and Guilleumont line, but remain conspicuously weak in guns, having lost so many and withdrawn others far to the rear.

The Germans are putting in bandmen and sanitary units on the road in order to reinforce the amazing jumble of units swept up over wide distances and to try to stem the tide. We have captured an immense quantity of new equipment. Miramont yielded vast quantities of engineering stores, whilst at many places we have taken whole ammunition dumps abandoned in our March retreat, these proving of inestimable service to the swiftly-advancing gunners as well as relieving transport, one of its heaviest tasks. It is quite understandable why the Germans are retreating eastward of Arras, as an Allied success here would constitute a serious strategic menace.

Threatening the Hindenburg Line.

London, August 27.
Writing this afternoon, Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters says:—The British this morning, by hard fighting in wet, mild weather, advanced eastward of Arras, thus carrying the line a mile farther east along the Scarpe than it had ever hitherto been penetrated. The Canadians began pushing beyond Viesnartois soon after daylight, after which a second Canadian attack was delivered on a front of five miles, fairly evenly outflanking the Arras-Cambrai Road. The significance of the present fighting is that it will carry us right into the main arteries of the Hindenburg Line.

Croisilles was carried by the Guards in face of tremendous odds. The Canadians reached the old German line on a considerable sector, while Abiaucourt and Fay are in our hands. The French on the right captured Macechepot, which is very close to the Hindenburg Line.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

GERMAN FRONT SPLITTING.

German Retreat on 30-Kilometre Front.

London, August 29.
A French communique says:—We continued to pursue the enemy, who, under our pressure, precipitately retreated on a front of thirty kilometres. We reached the heights on the left bank of the Somme from Unancourt as far as east of Nele. Further south, we reached the western bank of the Canal du Nord and the greater part of the course between Nele and Noyon. North of the Oise we carried Sazy, Pontlevaque, Vauclaves and Porquericourt.

Aerial Attacks.

London, August 29.
Reporting on aviation, Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig says:—Despite clouds and rainstorms, our low fliers constantly bombed and machine-gunned enemy troops and transports. There was much air-fighting. We destroyed ten aeroplanes and drove down five uncontrolled. Seven British machines are missing. We dropped twenty-two tons of bombs during the day. Night flying was impossible.

"Groping in the Dark."

Amsterdam, August 28.
The Cologne Gazette candidly admits surprise at the growing extent of the attack, especially by the British, "which is daily becoming more terrible," dwarfing even the great German onslaughts. The writer reveals that the German Command is still groping in the dark regarding Marshal Foch's intentions and complains at large forces tied in so-called quiet sectors, as it never knows where the next attack is coming.

Merely a Diversion?

London, August 29.
Well-informed French papers hint that the present operations, despite their extent, are merely a diversion.

Reassuring the German People.

London, August 28.
According to a message from Amsterdam, the German Supplementary Army Reports are continuing to endeavour to reassure the people by representing the recent events in the West as a costly failure to attain the aim ascribed to the Entente, namely, a breakthrough. A semi-official message euphemistically refers to "timely evasion" of enemy attacks.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

General Korniloff Alive.

Paris, August 29.
A Havas message says:—According to private and reliable news from Russia, General Korniloff is alive.

The Needs of the Moment.

London, August 28.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Archangel, competent authorities state that the Bolshevik Government is maintained by Left Battalions and Red Guards of limited numbers but well supplied with guns, rifles and ammunition. They are very highly paid and well-fed whilst the remainder of the population has been completely disarmed, terrorised, robbed and is very short of food. A large percentage of the lower classes and a small percentage of the intelligent people favour the appropriation of land by peasants, factories by workmen and ships by sailors, whilst the population generally opposes Conscription. Thus any attempt to return to the old order would favour the interests of the Bolsheviks. The only desirable policy appears to be the gradual establishment of a new system of government based on universal suffrage with economic and military assistance by the Allies.

Unhappy Finland.

Stockholm, August 28.
The prominent Finnish Socialist, M. Tanner, states that the White Guards in Finland recently shot ten thousand persons; many perfectly innocent, and imprisoned twenty thousand. A proposal for a Monarchy was passed in the Landtag by seven votes, by the illegal exclusion of opponents. The working classes are treated like pariahs. A great number of Labourite members of the Landtag has been illegally imprisoned.

"GAS" CASES.

Noyel U. S. Institution in France.

London, August 28.
The Americans in France have opened the only institution in the world for the exclusive treatment of gas cases. Arrangements have been made for a large supply of serum for the cure and prevention of gas gangrene.

U. S. LABOUR LEADER IN ENGLAND.

London, August 28.
The American Labour leader, Mr. Gompers, has arrived.

U. S. AMBASSADOR'S RESIGNATION.

Tributes by the British Press.
London, August 28.
The Press unanimously and profoundly regrets Dr. Page's resignation. It pays a tribute to his services and contrasts his attitude towards Britain with Count Bernstorff's towards America prior to the United States' entry into the war.

ENEMY FOOD TROUBLES.

Zurich, August 29.
According to Prague newspapers, two thousand miners in the Preborsch State mines are incapacitated through lack of food. Cases of sickness and death from starvation in German districts in Bohemia doubled during July.

TROUBLE ON THE MEXICAN FRONTIER.

New York, August 28.
A message from Nogales says a frontier incident has developed into serious fighting between Border Guards. There were numerous American casualties and it is estimated that the Mexicans lost a hundred killed and two hundred wounded.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

INTERNAL TROUBLE IN AUSTRIA.

Hostilities Momentarily Expected.

Amsterdam, August 29.
The Wiener Zeitung reports that Polish, Czech and South Slav districts in Austria are mobilising against Austria and hostilities are momentarily expected. Military patrols are guarding the Prague-Felsen Railway.

GERMAN "MODERATION".

Paris, August 29.
A Havas message says:—Dr. Solf, Minister for the Colonies, and Prince Max of Baden have just delivered speeches trying to show moderation in order to allow possibilities of talking with Germany and admitting her into the society of nations.

AIR RAID ON CONSTANTINOPLE.

London, August 29.
A Turkish communique says:—Enemy airmen raided Constantinople on the night August 25-26. Bombs fell in the outer quarter of the city.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE ALLIED SUCCESSES.

More British Captures.

London, Aug. 28.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: We captured on Tuesday Foucaucourt, southward of the Somme, which the enemy had held strongly with machine-guns. Northward of the Somme we captured the bulk of Trones Wood, imprisoning a number from the Prussian Guard Division. Southward of the Scarpe the First Army improved its positions astride the Arras-Cambrai Road and reached the outskirts of Haucourt and Boiry-notre-dame. Northward of the Scarpe strong counter-attacks along the Arras-Douai railway forced back our advanced troops for a few hundred yards to the old German trenches at Greenland Hill where the attack broke down under our fire. We carried out a successful operation astride the Neuferquin-Estaires Road, advancing the line on a four mile front and imprisoning a number. Southward of Bapaume the English and Welsh gained ground in face of strong opposition. We reached the western outskirts of Fiers and drove the enemy from Longueval, Delville Wood and Bernafay Wood. We repulsed counter-attacks by Prussian Guards. Astride the Somme Australians, English and Scots drove back the enemy on the whole front of our attack. We gained the high ground eastward of Maricourt. We captured Fontaine-les-Coppy and the woods between that place and the Somme, imprisoning hundreds. We also captured Vermand Ouilleville.

Despite clouds and rainstorms a great amount of work was accomplished on the 28th. Our aeroplanes dropped ammunition by parachute to our machine-gunners. Our low fliers bombed and machine-gunned enemy troops and transports. We dropped 26½ tons of bombs, destroyed four hostile machines and drove down one uncontrolled. Nine British are missing.

French Occupy Chaulnes.

London, Aug. 28.
A French communique says: Maintaining contact with the enemy's rear-guards we continued to advance during the night north and south of the Arras and occupied Chaulnes, Ommecourt, Balatre, Roigis and Verpillieres. Further south we penetrated Crapeau Meul Wood and captured Dives. This morning we continued our progress to the Somme. We reached north of the Arras a general line from Licourt, Pote, Meul-le-Petit to Neules. Since yesterday we have retaken about thirty villages and advanced twelve kilometres at certain points.

Gloomy German Comments.

London, Aug. 28.
The following remarkable statement appears in the semi-official "Cologne Gazette":—"Now if ever is the moment to keep a stiff upper lip. If we grow weak and faint hearted then everything we have done and suffered will fade away. One will read we were a race which seemed great, but were in reality small and we shall have to slave for the foreigner. If we lose the war we must fight on even if the heavens become still darker."
The critic Ardenne, writing in the "Berliner Tageblatt," frankly admits that the Germans have underestimated Marshal Foch's resources, thinking they received a knockout blow in the spring.

THE SIBERIAN SITUATION.

Another Coup d'Etat.

Vladivostok, Aug. 25.
General Plashkoff on behalf of General Horvath has carried out a "coup d'etat" and issued a proclamation declaring that the Russian military forces in the Far East will henceforth be included in his command, whereupon the Russian volunteers organised locally on behalf of the Siberian Government went over to General Horvath "en masse." The suddenness of the affair has non-plussed the Siberian Government which is unable to organise opposition. No bloodshed has occurred. The Allied representatives are considering the situation.

The Fighting.

Tokio, Aug. 24.
The War Office states that the Czech army on the left bank of the Verraya River has been obliged to fall back owing to the attack by superior enemy forces on the 20th on their right wing, namely Kaimkoff's detachment near Antrochka. The Japanese near Suwayama covered the retreat, sustaining casualties. Then with the co-operation of French and Czech Kaimkoff occupied Suwayama and its vicinity.

(Continued on page 8)

CHURCH NOTES.

The following items are from Church Notes, the St John's Cathedral magazine.

The Peak Church.—The services at the Peak Church on Sunday evenings at 6.30 p.m. are being continued during September and will be discontinued after this month. The celebration of the Holy Communion on Sunday mornings at 8.15 a.m. will be continued as usual. The repairs and alterations to the Peak Church have now been completed at a cost of \$463.50 and the result seems very satisfactory. The windows on the south side have been renewed and made like those on the north, so that a part of the window can be opened when it is too windy to open the whole. The new cement covering is said to last for twenty years so we hope to be spared the expense of having the exterior colour washed every three or four years. Mr. Denison has very kindly supervised the repairs.

Diocesan Boys' School.—It is very gratifying to note that all the seven candidates from this school entered for the Hongkong University Matriculation Examination have passed and that the Honour list is headed by a boy from this school, James Lawrence Young Saye. The Headmaster and his staff are to be congratulated on such an excellent result, and the successful candidates too have our hearty congratulations.

Special Services.—On Wednesday, September 11th, Special Services for Church Missionary Workers are to be held at the Peak Church, that being the day of the C. M. S. Conference.

Cathedral Sunday School.—By the kind permission of the Military authorities the Sunday School will in future be held in the Garrison School instead of St. Paul's College as hitherto. The change will be made on September 8th. The school begins at 10 a.m. on Sunday mornings.

CANTON NEWS.

Our Canton correspondent writes as follows:—

Official Reprimand.

On receiving an official communication from the members of the Provincial Assembly reprimanding Yang Wing-Tai, the Chief of the Financial Department, the Civil Governor ordered a copy of the complaints to be sent to the Chief and ask him to explain.

Finance Minister Wanted.

As the originally elected Financial Minister, Tang Shao-yi, has not arrived, and there is no suitable person to take up the portfolio, the Military Government, after several meetings, decided to request Chan Lim-pok, the comptroller of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank on the Shansien to take up the post, but Chan has refused the offer.

Gunboat v. Pirates.

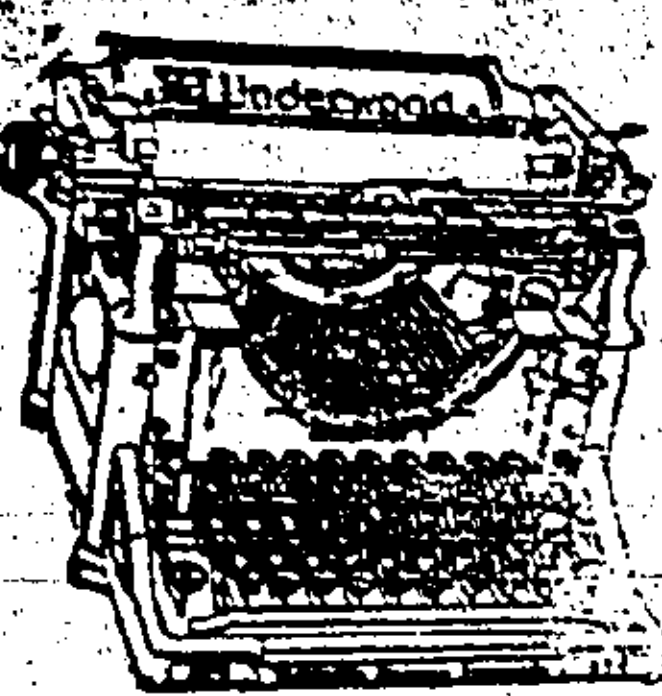
In compliance with the request made by the passenger junks the River Defence Department recently despatched the small gunboat Sai On to be stationed off Ho Koo, in Shun Tak district, where there is an important passage for many lines of junks. The commander of the gunboat a few days ago received a threatening letter from the pirates, demanding \$300 and the departure of the gunboat as soon as possible. The commander, however, paid no attention to it, and the gunboat on the 22nd, when patrolling along a narrow passage, was attacked by several hundreds of pirates on both banks with most up-to-date arms. The boat returned the fire and later returned and reported the matter to the Authority. It is said that two more gunboats will be despatched to the spot.

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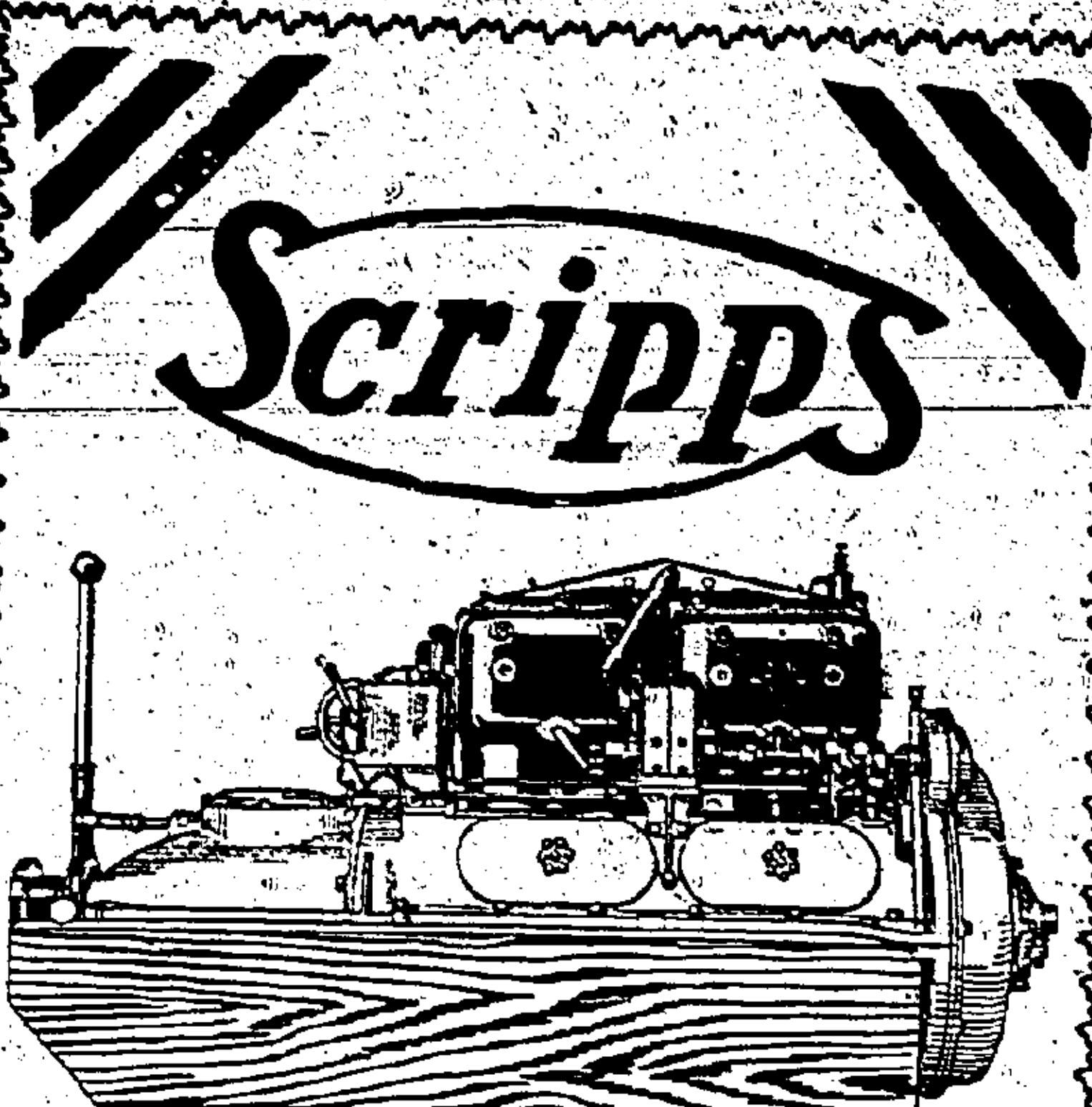
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GENERAL NEWS.

Bishop of Singapore.
The Bishop of Singapore will
be leaving Singapore for
Mesopotamia about Sept 22nd, or
shortly thereafter.

German Prisoners' Complaints.
It is reported that German
prisoners in Japan complain that
after such a long period of deten-
tion they are suffering from
"nerves" and have asked the
authorities to lower the high
obstructing fences about the prison
so that they may "enjoy the
view," which would probably tend
to restore their "nerves." It would
appear that they have "nerves"
enough for anything to make
such a request. The authorities,
it is said, are "considering" the
advisability of complying with
their modest demands.

The Chinese Coolies.

Second Lieut. A. W. Lookhead,
of the C. L. O. writing in the
Chinese Recorder with regard to
the Chinese Labour Corps, says:
A dry canteen is established in
every camp, and the coolies have
an opportunity to spend their
franc a day as they please. I saw
one man eat a tube of tooth paste,
and two others drink a bottle of
Montserrat lime juice, neat, at a
sitting. A British N. O. O. sold
a five shilling watch to a coolie
for 75 francs, and was court
martialled for the offence. At
Winnipeg I saw a coolie sell a
pair of common bamboo chop-
sticks to a Canadian for 25 cents.
He was not court martialled for
the offence.

Breeding of Light Horses.

At a meeting of the Council of
the Hunters' Improvement and
National Light Horse Breeding
Society, held recently at 12,
Hanover-square, W., Lord
Pearbryn, who presided, stated
with regard to next year's spring
show that Mr. Prothero had
intimated that unless unforeseen
circumstances prevented the hold-
ing of a show, or a revision of the
horse breeding scheme proved
necessary, he would be glad to
accept their offer to organise the
show of thoroughbred stallions, at
which premiums would be offered
by the board. He hoped that
arrangements could be made for
holding all the 1919 stallions
shows at Newmarket as this year.

Protection of Children.

The annual report of the
National Society for the Preven-
tion of Cruelty to Children records
that during the past year the
Society dealt with 38,422 cases of
neglect and ill-treatment, in-
volving 112,024 children, 17,065
fewer than the previous year, and
47,138 fewer than in 1913-14.
While cases of neglect show a
falling off—34,131 as against
38,633—cases of ill-treatment and
abuse were only 9 below 1918-17.
There were 800 cases of "corrup-
tion of morals," as compared with
708. Of cases dealt with by the
Society due to drink, there is strik-
ing confirmation of the experience
of the Central Control Board (Liquor
Traffic) regarding the decrease of
intemperance among women both in
public and in the home. From
August 1914 to March, 31, 1918,
the Society protected 55,900
soldiers' children and provided
homes for 5,173.

Teaching of Chinese.

In the course of his report at
the annual speech day at the
Penang Free School, Mr. R.
Pinhorn said:—All the ordinary
work of the School was conducted
in English, and Chinese was not
part of the curriculum. An at-
tempt was being made to teach
the Chinese characters to selected
boys whose parents desired it and
whose proficiency in English was
such as to justify their spending
time on another language. A
Hokkien speaking Chinese master
had been engaged from Amoy,
and he hoped that despite the
apparently extraordinary diffi-
culty of the Chinese method of
writing, the experiment would
prove a success. Mr. Yeoh Guan-
Sook had raised subscriptions
among the Chinese of the town to
pay for cost of the Chinese
master. Mr. Tye Koo Yoon had
given a capital sum of \$5,000
and 12 other gentlemen had
promised money subscriptions
sufficient to make it possible to
dispense with extra fees. Mr. Yeoh
Guan Sook's second judgment was
keen interest in the welfare of the
School made him a valuable mem-
ber of the School Committee.

GENERAL NEWS.

Fatal Accident to American Chaplain.

Major Robert E. Brooks, U.S.A., formerly a captain of Philippine scouts, was fatally injured in the collision of an Aerocar, Elgin and Chicago limited electric train with an auto truck at Elmhurst, Ill., some weeks ago, according to advices reaching Manila. His skull was fractured causing his death. He was assistant recruiting officer for the Chicago district. During his service in the Philippines he was on duty at Ft. S. Pedro, Iloilo, and also in Manila.

Germany's Losses.

The Deutsche Adressblatt a journal devoted to the deeds and interests of the German aristocracy, publishes an interesting summary of its losses in the war. The German counts who have fallen number 270; they include seven Counts Dohna and seven Counts Finck, six Counts Schwenitz and six Counts Schwerin. The number of barons who have fallen is 633; the Wangenheim family heads the list with 13. Families with the title of "von" have lost 1,672 members. The families which have lost heavily are the Wedels (22) and the Arnims (21).

Weihaiwei Holiday Season.

A Weihaiwei correspondent writes to the China Critic:—"The bungalows and hotels are now full up and all have been enjoying to the full the long spell of fine weather. Not so the farmers, for in some parts of the territory the bean crop has failed and other crops are threatened. Last week the rain hung about in a tantalising way for two days but we had to be content with only a slight shower. We have had unusual entertainment the last few days in the form of a cinematograph exhibition of British War films. As this is only the third occasion on which the 'movies' have been shown in Weihaiwei there has been quite a rush on the part of the Chinese to see the shows, which were shown on a screen in front of the stage at the temple. The films depicting the doings of the Chinese labour contingent were especially interesting. Mr. Chen, of the C.M.S. N. Co. is here superintending the salvage operation in connection with the sinking which struck a reef off Eddy Island during a fog last year. The wreck lies at a considerable depth so the work is attended by a good deal of difficulty. The removal of the coals pay office to Tsingtao has taken from our midst Messrs. Bourne, Moss, Rogers, Gull and Eddie. Many of the residents bid them a reluctant farewell."

A Dolls' Hospital.

Dolls' eye making was never perhaps a very important industry, but it was one of those which the Germans before the war had got almost entirely into the hands. The demand for dolls has not lessened in the last few years, and English manufacturers have been hard put to it to find supplies of the glass eyes with delicately shaded iris which adds so much to a doll's beauty and loveliness. For the most part reliance has been placed on French makers, but the industry has now been taken up here. A Soko firm, who at their works in the Potteries, make great quantities of china dolls' heads, have set up at their Manchester branch what they call a dolls' hospital. A few expert workmen have been employed, and, aided by wounded soldiers, they are now making glass eyes to fit in the china heads. It is fairly new work in England; one might almost count on the fingers the number of men who can carry through the first processes of working in on the molten glass the black pupil and the iridescent streaks of the iris around it. But there are other little operations in the making and fixing of the eyes which less skilled people can do, and it is hoped that eventually when the business extends employment may be found for quite a number of discharged soldiers. The Ministry of Munitions looks with favour on the proposal.

NOTICES.

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GENERAL NEWS.

Turkey Short of Money.

Advices received from Smyrna state that the last Turkish loan was a complete failure. The Turkish Government is urgently appealing to Germany for money. Unless there is liberal response the Turkish forces will be reduced, and no fresh levies will be called up.

Carpet Men Strike.

On the 7th inst. 23 operators of the Sumiyoshi factory at the Tobu Carpet Co. went on strike demanding a raise in wages. Learning of the strike, 120 operators at the factories in Sakai, Sumiyoshi, belonging to the same company, went on strike on the 8th. Every effort is being made to pacify the operators, but no settlement is as yet reached.

Japanese Residents in Siberia.

According to the latest census, the number of Japanese residents in Siberia and North Manchuria is as follows: 4,000 at Vladivostok, 300 at Nivolsk, 20 at L'z'ornoye, 10 at Gladokovo, 40 at Hogenkoye, 10 at Spasgoye, 430 at Habarovsk, 200 at Blagovestchensk, 100 at Irkutsk, 10 at Kiakta, 50 at Henho, 260 at Peiho, 28 at Aihon, 2,300 at Harbin, 200 at Manchuria, 180 at Hallar, 160 at Taitelbar.

War Memorial for Delhi.

In addition to "wasting in carrying out the project of an Imperial War Memorial in England the Government of India has decided to establish on similar lines, though not necessarily of so wide a scope, an Indian War Memorial at Delhi. It will relate to those portions of the areas of activity where troops from India have been employed, and will deal with the forms of economic and other assistance afforded by the Indian Empire. With this object in view a committee has been formed to work in connection with the Education Department, and is collecting trophies, official records, books, pictures, photographs, posters, etc. The Government has invited individuals who possess suitable objects of interest to give, lend, or sell them to the proposed museum and library. It is understood that the museum and library will be temporarily housed in a hall in the Fort at Delhi, and that permanent quarters will ultimately be found for them in New Delhi.

UNCLE SAM'S BOYS.

As Observed by a Woman.

Rupert Brooke once hazarded the opinion that it was the wearing of a belt instead of braces (or should one say "suspenders"?) that gave to the American "man in the street" his peculiarly easy and springy walk.

It is not for a woman, who merely "stands and waits" to inquire as to whether the sartorial habits of the "forefathers" in the street are altered when Sammy puts his uniform on; but he undoubtedly retains his attractive carriage.

After his walk, it is the speckless grooming of the "Sammy," who is becoming a familiar figure in our London streets, that excites our admiration and envy. The aim of the American woman, we know, is to appear in the street as immaculately turned out as if she had stepped from a hand-box, and her success is considerable. New York is a clean, clear-cut city, as different as possible from our smoky, gritty metropolis, none the less she has so surely taught her geese to her brothers and cousins and uncles that Sammy navigates our crowded thoroughfares remaining trim and speckless and as serenely aloof as the young "Greek gods" who figure in American clothing store publicity announcements.

We in England are described as an unfriendly race; but Sammy has not the "matey" characteristics of our Tommy. He is dignified and unbending as the line of his hat; he is self-conscious and alert; he bears the stamp of his recent intensive training that is immensely cheering to us "who sit at home at ease" girding at our inability to give concrete support to those who in France are holding on till "there is nothing in them except the will that says to them—Hold on!"

Yes, he wears the look of a man who is determined to make a clean job of a dirty business and not to go back "all the way over there," to quote his own great marching song.

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NOTICES.

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

OWING to restrictions on the export of wire ropes from England the TRAM SERVICE will be REDUCED as from 1st September, 1918.

New timetables can be obtained from the Ticket Collectors or at Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 27th August, 1918.

NOTICES.

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Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

The rates of Subscription to the "Hongkong Telegraph" will be as follows:—Daily issue—\$36 per annum. Weekly issue—\$13 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per annum, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the addressee is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is \$1.00 per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded. (Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamcun, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order, "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

BIRTH.

STRAHAN.—To Dr. and Mrs. S. Seguin Strahan, at 36, Nathan Road, Kowloon, a son. (Manila papers please copy).

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, AUGUST 30, 1918.

OVERSTEPPING THE MARK.

It is a fact not without its serious side that the so-called Canton Military Government, whose favouritis occupation appears to be to utter fervent denunciations of the Peking authorities for their alleged "illegalities," is itself continually doing that which it has no lawful right to do. We have seen how it has wrongfully converted the salt revenue to its own use, and now we are informed that a quantity of wolfram exported by a European firm in Swatow has been seized by an individual known as the Commissioner of the Military Superintendent because some new-fangled military tax has not been paid. This act is only part and parcel of a new scheme which has been decided upon by the Canton Government. Recently there has been a great demand for wolfram from foreign countries, and, in consequence, the military officials in various parts of Kwangtung Province, which is rich in this mineral, have decided to control exportation by levying a tax of \$5.50 on each picul, in order to secure funds for military expenses. More than that, a permit has to be obtained from the Financial Department on the basis of a payment of \$1 per picul. If these charges are not paid, the wolfram is seized, so we are informed.

Now, this is going a trifle far, and if the Canton Military Government does not walk warily it will be getting into hot water. It appears that the European firm concerned in this latest seizure has protested in Consular quarters against this illegal procedure, pointing out that it is not warranted by Treaty. Neither is it. What makes the action more repugnant still is that at a moment when other friendly nations are needing wolfram, the Chinese, instead of encouraging its export, are placing every obstruction that they can in the way. And for what purpose? They seek to profit from the present unusual circumstances merely to provide funds with which to keep the internecine warfare going on in their land. The whole business is nothing but a piece of unholty "squeeze," and it is quite as indefensible as the diversion of the salt revenues. It is time these Canton gentry were brought to their senses, and we trust that the present tendencies will be checked before they become more serious.

If this Canton Government seriously sets itself up as the only lawful administrative body in China, and if it seeks to secure the friendship of foreign interests, it will need to shape its policies on more sensible lines than it hitherto has done. So far, it has shown not the least administrative genius; indeed, it has burdened the people with fresh and fanciful taxes and seems consumed with one task and one task only—to set its face against the North and to adopt any and every means to secure funds with which to carry on its military activities. If there ever was a Government obsessed with militarism, then assuredly that Government is the present body of disreputable assembled in Canton. Of real constructive work, it does nothing whatever, but in criticism of others—never a difficult task—it is seemingly never exhausted. Even this kind of agitation would not do a great deal of harm, neither would it "cut much ice," to use an Americanism, but when it comes to condoning interference in matters with which foreign interests are concerned, it is time a halt were called. Clashes of agitators who gather power into their own hands usually succeed in making endless trouble, and our Canton friends appear to be inclining in that direction. They will be well advised not to carry their intentions too far.

The Asylum.

Though His Excellency the Governor gave Mr. Pollock a satisfactory explanation, in the Legislative Council yesterday, as to why such a large number of imbeciles were admitted and discharged from the Asylum in the course of the same year, His Excellency's remark that the Asylum was not intended as a permanent habitat, recalls as thorny a question as any of the others to which Mr. Pollock drew attention in his exhaustive speech. Whenever the question has been raised on the point of the present Asylum not being the best of places for the housing of insane people, the reply has invariably been that it is only meant to be a place where lunatics can be kept under control until such time as they can be placed under the care of their fellow countrymen, and, regarding European, repatriated. But this does not do away with the fact that the Asylum leaves very much to be desired, and it is rather surprising that Mr. Pollock, while he was on the subject, did not take the opportunity of reverting to the old question. Even though a temporary habitat, the asylum always has a fair number of inmates, who, though they are constantly coming and going, require as decent conditions as can be afforded while they are there.

Ferry Services.

Another interesting subject which was brought up by Mr. Pollock was that relating to public ferries, and it will be gratifying to everyone to notice that arrangements for maintaining and controlling the services to various places are rapidly nearly completed. It is to be hoped that full consideration will be given to Mr. Pollock's argument that first-class accommodation should be provided for Europeans on those ferries which run to Aberdeen, for he was right when he said that many Europeans would take advantage of the service to travel to Aberdeen and thence to Deep Water Bay, for bathing picnics. Something of the kind has long been urgently required, and we have no hesitation in saying that it would be extremely popular. Aberdeen and Deep Water Bay are at present very inaccessible to most Europeans who, unless their pockets are efficiently well-lined to permit of them hiring a motor car or a launch, have to confine themselves to the occasional rare treat of a picnic on the other side of the island. With the provision of suitable accommodation for Europeans on these ferries there is small doubt that we should find the villages referred to becoming quite popular and extra facilities would be afforded to people visiting the golf links at Deep Water Bay. Everything points in the direction of the opening up of the other side of the island. The early building of a hotel is projected and it is safe to predict that very shortly there will be quite a little settlement in this locality. In view of this, it is essential that every facility possible for getting there shall be provided, and the Government would be well advised to seriously consider the suggestion put forward by Mr. Pollock that every accommodation which will induce Europeans to make the trip should be made.

The Service Dollar.

There is growing evidence of a fresh movement aiming at a more equitable arrangement with regard to Service pay, and we are extremely glad that the question was again broached at yesterday's Council meeting. The Unofficial members took a right and much-appreciated stand in their references to the subject. This Colony has done splendidly along financial lines in helping the war, but we feel quite sympathetic with Mr. Landale in his suggestion that we should consider stopping further votes until this Service Dollar grievance is remedied. Of agitation there has been enough; the time has come for action. The Colony has no desire to retain for its own use money now sent to the Imperial Government, but it does desire that, as Mr. Pollock put it, justice shall first be done at home. That much assured, Hongkong will never be found wanting in helping the larger cause of Empire.

DAY BY DAY.

HE WHO KNOWS HIMSELF WELL IS MEAN IN HIS OWN EYES AND IS NOT DELIGHTED AT BEING PRAISED BY OTHERS.

To-morrow's Anniversary.

To-morrow is the 38th birthday of Queen Wilhelmina of Holland.

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 6.7/16d.

The Health Return.

The health return for yesterday shows one fatal case of enteric (an American) and one fatal case of plague (a Chinese).

To a Correspondent.

"Sport."—As the item of news on which you comment appeared exclusively in a contemporary, we are passing your letter on to that journal.

Kailan Output.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending August 17 amounted to 61,540 tons and the sales during the period to 52,632 tons.

Lottery Tickets.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood this morning, with being in unlawful possession of 3,500 lottery tickets. Defendant pleaded that he was employed by a passenger on a steamer to carry the parcel containing the tickets.

A Chinese constable said the parcel containing the tickets was found concealed under defendant's coat.

A previous conviction for a similar offence was registered against defendant and his Worship imposed a fine of \$500, or three months' hard labour.

Complainant Failed to Appear.

The bearers of chair No. 56 were summoned at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the instance of Mrs. Biney. Inspector Garrod informed his Worship that the complainant called P. C. 378 and told him that the chair refused to accept her as a fare. She handed her card to the constable and instructed him to take out a summons. Inspector Garrod had the summons served, and sent the constable to inform Mrs. Biney of the date and time at which the case would be heard, but she told the constable she had no time to attend. His Worship discharged the defendants. Inspector Garrod remarked that it was rather hard for the Police, acting on advice from the public to serve a summons, when the time came they did not appear in Court. He was not prepared to withdraw the case. His Worship, however, discharged the defendants.

Chinese Constable Summoned.

A Chinese constable was charged at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. J. R. Wood, with assaulting a Chinese at Kowloon City. Mr. F. X. d'Almeida appeared for the prosecution. Complainant said that the trouble arose over some opium transactions, and that he was assaulted with fists and an opium pipe. He (witness) showed Inspector Davitt the marks which were caused by the assault. Inspector Davitt said that on August 5, at 12.30 a.m., when he returned to the Station, the complainant was waiting for him. He told witness that he had been assaulted and on examination he saw two red marks on the complainant's chest. Two other witnesses were also called. Defendant, in making a statement, said that he gave one of the witnesses 20 cents to smoke opium. He did not assault the complainant, but he simply pushed him aside. His Worship dismissed the case.

Guard Baby's Health in the Summer.

The summer months are the most dangerous to children. The complaints of that season, which are cholera, infantum, colic, diarrhoea and dysentery, come on so quickly that often a little one is beyond aid before the mother realizes he is ill. The mother must be on her guard to prevent these troubles or if they do come on suddenly to cure them. No other medicine is of such aid to children during hot weather as is Baby's Own Tablets the Canadian children's remedy. They regulate the stomach and bowels and are absolutely safe. Sold by medicine dealers, or by mail at 60 cents the vial from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 98 Broad Street, Shanghai.

WAR COMFORTS.

Queen Mary's Needlework Guild.

Lady May, President of the Hongkong branch of the Queen Mary's Needlework Guild, informs us that the following telegram and letters have been received lately by the Hon. Secretary:—

"London, 17.6.18.—Help more required Egypt than Mesopotamia; advising Red Cross Alexandria to apply.—Lawley."

Friary Court, St. James's Palace S.W.

June 12th, 1918.

Dear Madam,

I have just received a letter from Major Davies, of the British Red Cross Society in Bombay, suggesting that the activities of the Guild should be concentrated on Egypt for the time being, instead of on Mesopotamia, where the fighting has practically ceased for the moment.

I hope that this arrangement will suit you equally well, and that you will be willing to work for Palestine, Salonika and Egypt, as you have already done so splendidly for Mesopotamia.

Major Davies, in his letter to me says:—"I may say that ever since you originally wrote asking these Guilds to send their consignments to me, they have responded in a most generous manner in continually forwarding consignments by steamers as they became available." He several times refers to the great help the Guilds in the East have been to him.

I am communicating with Sir Courtsaid Thomson, Chief Commissioner of the British Red Cross Society in Alexandria, and will ask him to keep you informed as to the things most urgently needed in our hospitals there. I have also requested him to arrange with some other Society to receive and distribute any gifts you may wish to send to regiments, as the Red Cross Society is unable to supply combatants, and can only deal with the wounded.

As Sir Courtsaid Thomson spends a great deal of his time on tour, I send you the name of the Resident Commissioner, Dr. Araville, British Red Cross Society, St. Marks' Buildings, Alexandria, Egypt.

Hoping that everything will work smoothly through the Red Cross in Egypt as it has done in Bombay.

I remain, Yours very truly,

Annie Lawley,

HON. SECRETARY.

Red Cross Depot, No. 2 Shed, Alexandria Dock, Bombay.

July, 25 1918.

Dear Madam,

I am in receipt of your letter of June, 25 1918, with reference to despatching consignments to Egypt, and have to advise that it is on my advice to Lady Lawley that the consignments which I receive from the Queen Mary's Needlework Guilds in the East, are being despatched to Egypt, as owing to the limited amount of fighting and good health of troops in Mesopotamia, the requisitions which we receive from there have been considerably reduced, and we are in a position to cope with the requirements. I wrote therefore to Lady Lawley explaining the position and suggesting that as Egypt was more in need of comforts than Mesopotamia, the energies of the Guilds in the East should be diverted to that front.

On receipt of my letter I received a cable agreeing to the suggestion, and all consignments which are being received by me, are being transhipped to the British Red Cross Commissioner, Alexandria. You will understand therefore if it is more convenient for you to ship the cases to me, please do so, and I will arrange to have your consignments transhipped to Egypt after they are received here.

Yours sincerely,

A. L. DAVIES, MAJOR, Hon. Superintendent.

Red Cross Depot, No. 2 Shed, Alexandria Dock, Bombay.

At present, members of the Guild are asked to make woollen helmets, caps, knee caps and mufflers for our troops at Vladivostok to whom also will be sent flannel underclothing, surgical dressings and hospital comforts. Stocks are also needed for the sailors.

The Guild will continue to send garments and surgical dressings to Egypt, and in answer to any special request, elsewhere.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph."

THE SERVICE DOLLAR.

(To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph.")

Sir,—On my own behalf, and I am certain, on behalf of the remainder of the troops in the Colony, I hasten to thank you for again giving publicity to the Service Dollar grievance. We are very grateful to the Hon. Mr. Pollock, the Hon. Mr. D. Landale and Hon. Mr. E. Shellim for their very decided attitude on the question.

The Colonial Treasurer's callous statement that the matter should be left to the Imperial Government, while at the same time he stated that we had his sympathy, is funny reading. (A little help is worth a load of sympathy.) Some time ago as the result of a campaign by the Daily Press, dozens of cables were sent from all parts of the Colony in connection with this vexed question, but no response was forthcoming. A long time afterwards a slight concession was granted, but it was, and is now, totally inadequate.

The grievance now is even worse than when the previous agitation took place, when it will be remembered cables were being sent daily and it was even proposed to hold a public indignation meeting.

Only some such drastic action as Mr. Landale suggests will move the Home authorities to accord us reasonable treatment. We ourselves, in view of the fact that the nation is at war, are powerless, but I suggest to those in the Colony who are free and inclined to help us, that they might force the hand of the Imperial Government, by persuading the Colony to withhold all war subscriptions for a time, the details to be settled at a public indignation meeting. This may sound a little selfish, but I am not suggesting that the money so saved should be expended on the troops. What we want is fair treatment in respect to the wages we earn, and nothing else.

Yours etc.,

SUFFERER.

Hongkong, Aug. 30, 1918.

U.S. TRADE WITH ORIENT.

Commerce Bureau Creates Far Eastern Division.

Washington, July 19.—Creation of a Far Eastern division with Mr. O. M. Bishop, of New York, as chief, was announced to-day by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

The new division is official recognition of the closer relations between America and the nations of the Orient, especially those bordering on the Pacific, as a result of the war, and is the first step of the Government toward developing commercial intercourse with them on a large scale.

It will be the effort of the Far Eastern Division to stimulate and facilitate trade with the Orient and to make commerce with Asia as familiar and general as trade has become with Latin America under the guidance of the Bureau's Latin American Division. Information regarding the needs of Far Eastern stations, their systems of credit and what they can send this country in return for American goods will be gathered for the benefit of manufacturers and exporters, while commercial attaches in the Far East will be ready to undertake any personal work that will benefit American commerce generally.

Establishment of the new division was made possible by an appropriation which has just become available, the first ever made by Congress for the specific purpose of promoting Far Eastern trade.

Mr. Bishop formerly was head of the Far Eastern work of the American International Corporation.

He sent flannel underclothing, surgical dressings and hospital comforts. Stocks are also needed for the sailors.

The Guild will continue to send garments and surgical dressings to Egypt, and in answer to any special request, elsewhere.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

The American army has decided to form a Tank Corps on the same lines as the British. Recognising that the tank has now passed from the experimental stage, they are preparing to add whole fleets to these mad men to the army in France. The mechanical genius of the United States, Henry Ford, has submitted to the War Department the model of a machine which will hold two men. Each of the large tanks now in use by the British is estimated to be equivalent to five hundred fighting men. Ford maintains that his machine, or "tanklet" as it is called, would be the equal of 150 men at least. They could be produced at a great rate. But while the idea is under consideration the American army will use a modified form of the British tank, of a lighter construction and much more mobile.

The recent invitation to Sir Henry Wood to go to America as conductor of the famous Boston Symphony Orchestra will now need to be extended to other famous musicians who from the day when the internment of Dr. Karl Muck left the post vacant were considered well in the running for the honour. These are Rohmaninoff, Toccanini, Gshrilowitch, and Leopold Stokowski. It was decided at the outset that if choice was to be made from Europe it would be confined to France, Italy, and England of the belligerent countries, to Holland and Scandinavia of the neutral, and to Russia. Until to-day the Boston Symphony Orchestra—which many critics consider to be the finest in the world—has had for its director and sole guarantor Major Henry Lee Higginson. He has now declared that the time has come for him to lay the burden down, and a governing board of nine trustees has been formed to take control.

The provider of words for songs may fear a trade slump if many composers follow the example of a Manchester musician. Among this gentleman's compositions are settings of Handel's "Soliloquy" and a number of Elgar's fables. Recently, however, he has gone one better, for in a prospectus of something like a collected edition of his songs there is promised a setting of "President Wilson's War Speech." The modes of our statesmen are certainly various enough to allow of variety in the musical counterpart. The minor mode, of course, would not be tolerated in a war speech, though it may be reserved for one of Mr. Smillie's.

The major mode is as distinctively Olemenean as the qualities of the Dorian are the Premier's. What the composer has made of President Wilson's oratory is as yet not public, but one may be certain there is a plagal cadence somewhere about. Some quite recent legal history has possibilities for a red-hot Futurist, say, in a terrific ensemble that would let us hear for ourselves whether it was the judge's top-note or the other man's that won the day.

The public is quite grateful for all that is being done for it by the Food Controller says the Daily News, but the feeling does not exclude the possibility of favours to come. Beetroot, at 4d. a pound and rhubarb at 1s. 6d. a bundle at a time when other fruit for cooking is quite unobtainable would appear to demand further official action, and I hope we shall get it. On the other hand, I hope, if it is true that the Controller is contemplating steps to save the wild fruit crop from wasting, nothing will be done to prevent private persons getting it if they are willing to do so. With little prospect of other fruit in the autumn, blackberries, for instance, are a veritable "anchor of hope" to many careful housewives.

Chance for Turkish Subjects.

It is stated in the London Gazette that a Turkish subject opposed to the Turkish regime and well disposed towards the King and his Allies may be treated under the Aliens Restriction Order as an alien friend.

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

Administrative Orders issued today by Major H.A. Morgan, Administrative Commandant, state:—

Appointment.
His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Dr. Harry Lovell Cumming to be a Lieutenant in the Hongkong Defence Corps, with effect from 20.8.18, vice Lieut. Charles William McKenay transferred to the Supernumerary List.

Strength.
No. 988 Pte. C. E. Holmes was enrolled on 22.8.18 and posted to "B" Company. No. 989 Pte. J. D. Birrell was enrolled on 23.8.18. No. 990 Gunner R. W. Lee was enrolled on 26.8.18 and posted to Artillery Coy. No. 991 Gunner W. J. Singer was enrolled on 26.8.18 and posted to Artillery Coy. No. 519 Pte. W. J. Pringle, "B" Coy., is permitted to resign, on leaving the Colony, to date from day of departure.

Transfer.
No. 754 Pte. L. A. Barton, Mounted Sec., is transferred to "A" Company, No. 1 Platoon, dated 24th August, 1918.

Leave.
On returning from leave all ranks are warned that it is their duty to report the fact of their return to their unit Commanders, in writing.

Equipment Board.
The Board will sit at Headquarters from 5.30 p.m. to 8 p.m. on the following dates:—Monday, 9th September; Friday, 20th September; Monday, 30th September.

Annual Musketry Course.
To guard against any possibility of shortage of ammunition on the Ranges, unit commanders will inform the Quartermaster not later than noon on the day on which firing is to take place, of the number of rounds required.

Artillery Orders.
Orders for Artillery Coy. by Captain J. H. W. Armstrong, V.D., state:—
Parades at Belcher's Battery:—Tuesday, 3rd Sept.—7.30 a.m. Right Half Coy. New Layer's Class only; 5.30 p.m. Left Half Coy. Full drill.

Thursday, 5th Sept.—5.30 p.m. Left Half Coy. New D.R.F. Class only.
Friday, 6th Sept.—7.30 a.m. Right Half Coy. Full drill; 5.30 p.m. Left Half Coy. New Layer's Class only.

Engineer Orders.
Orders for Engineer Coy. by Captain W. Russell state:—30th August to 6th Sept. 1918:—

E. L. Manning, Nightly.—Parades as per rosters posted at Headquarters. Engine Drivers at 6.15 p.m. Electricians at 6.30 p.m. on and from 2nd Sept.
Officers next for duty:—Belcher's, Captain Russell, Lieut. Munro, 2nd Lieut. Hill, Smeekers, Lieut. Stevenson.

Instructions for higher ratings and N.C.O.s and men of the Infantry Battalion attached for duty:—Class 1, at Belcher's at 8.30 p.m. on Mondays and Thursdays for all who have not passed the "Proficient" rate (1/-) examination. Class 2, at Belcher's at 8.30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays for all N.C.O.s and men of higher rating, under Staff Sergeants, Overdone and Parsons, R.E., and Sgt. Day, H.K.D.O. Class 3, at Lyemman at 6.30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays, under Staff Sergeants, Barclay and White, R.E., and Sgt. Williams, H.K.D.O.
Detail of Belcher's Relief for Sept. and detail of duties at Lyemman from 1st to 10th September inclusive are posted at Headquarters for information of all concerned.

Infantry Orders.
Orders for Infantry Battalion by Major H.A. Morgan state:—Saturday, 7th September.—Judging Distance. Platoons will parade as follows:—Fall in, ready to march off, at 200 yards Firing Point, King's Park Range. 2.30 p.m. No. 2 Platoon. 3.15 p.m. No. 3 Platoon. Half M. Gun Coy. Half S. gualing, Section, Half Mounted Section. 4.00 p.m. No. 1 Platoon. 4.45 p.m. No. 4 Platoon. Dress, Drill order.
Guns, 1.6. men who have to attend this parade as well as that on 14th September owing to their

absence from the last Judging Distance parade, may parade with the Platoon most convenient for them.

"A" COMPANY.
Tuesday, 3rd Sept.—5.15 p.m. No. 2 Platoon at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course. Part 3. Practices 13, 14 and 19. Dress, Drill order with pouches.

Wednesday, 4th Sept.—5.15 p.m. No. 1 Platoon at King's Park Range. Musketry. Every N.C.O. and men will attend. Dress, Drill order with pouches. Thursday, 5th Sept.—5.15 p.m. No. 2 Platoon at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course. Part 3. Practices 15 and 16. Dress, Drill order with pouches. Friday, 6th Sept.—5.15 p.m. No. 4 Platoon at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course. Part 1. Practices 1 and 2. Dress Drill, order with pouches. 5.30 p.m. No. 3 Platoon, will parade as ordered by Platoon Commander.

"B" COMPANY.
Tuesday, 3rd Sept.—5.15 p.m. No. 5 Platoon at Cricket Club. T. E. T. Dress, Drill order with pouches. All exempted men are to attend this parade (unless Tests have been completed). 5.30 p.m. No. 6 Platoon at Headquarters. T. E. T. Dress, Drill order with pouches. All exempted men are to attend this parade (unless Tests have been completed). Thursday, 5th Sept.—5.30 p.m. No. 3 Platoon at Kowloon Dock. T. E. T. Friday, 6th Sept.—5.30 p.m. No. 7 Platoon on Polo Ground. Hongkong residents will parade at Cricket Club at 5.10 p.m. and proceed by Tram to Causeway Bay. T. E. T. Dress, Drill order with pouches and 15 rounds dummies. All exempted men are to attend this parade (unless Tests have been completed).

MACHINE GUN COMPANY.
Monday, 2nd Sept.—5.15 p.m. At King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 1, Practices 1 and 2. Dress, Drill order with pouches.

MOUNTED SECTION.
Monday, 2nd Sept.—5.30 p.m. At Headquarters, T.E.T. Dress, Drill order.

Thursday, 5th Sept.—5.30 p.m. At Jockey Club Stables. Dress, Drill order without rifles.

SIGNALLING SECTION.
Tuesday, 3rd Sept.—5.15 p.m. Parade at Headquarters. T. E. T. Dress, Drill order (Rifles, belt, sidearms and pouches).

RECRUITS.
Monday, 2nd Sept.—5.30 p.m. The following recruits will parade at Kennedy Road Range:—Ptes. Coates, Elias, Peralta, and Wheeler. Dress, Drill order without rifles. Sgt. Edmonds will attend. Remaining recruits of all units, except "D" Company, on Murray Parade Ground, under Sgt. Orberry. Dress, Drill order. Friday, 6th Sept.—5.30 p.m. Recruits of all units, except "D" Company, on Murray Parade Ground under Sgt. Orberry. Dress, Drill order.

Cadet Orders.
Orders for Cadet Company by 2nd Lieut. J. E. W. Beard state:—Parade.—Wednesday, 4th Sept. 5 p.m. Swimming, Fall in at Blake Pier.
Dress.—Uniform Drill order with belts will be worn by all Cadets attending the Swimming sports on Saturday the 31st August.

Notice.—Cadets taking part in the swimming sports on Saturday will be at the V.R.C. not later than 2.30 p.m. in uniform.

New Shanghai Road.
The construction of the road from Chapei to Woosung, which was to have been started on August 20, has again been postponed till the 24th instant, says the N. C. Daily News of the 22nd inst. The Director of the Chapei Office of Works and Taxes has sent out invitation cards to the officials, zemly and merchants to attend the ceremony of cutting the first sod at 8 a.m. on that day. 250 soldiers of the 3rd Battalion of the 37th Regiment were taken by boats from their barracks at Nantao to Yangtze-poo on Tuesday. It looks like business this time.

SHANGHAI AND THE WAR.

The Chinese Coolies Run France.

Lieut. R. Wood, 14th Black Watch, writes as follows to the N. C. Daily News from France on June 29:—

You may or may not be surprised to learn that I am back in France; my last letter having been from Egypt. I am not at all sorry, neither am I surprised. I know more about fighting in France than in any other country, and Egypt was too pleasant to last long. So now I find myself back in ancient pastures, this time with the 14th Black Watch.

Quantum Motu, etc.—The France I knew, and the France of to day are two very different propositions. Of old, the Empire was represented by men—I almost said by men only, because the only time one saw a representative of British femininity was in hospital or at a canteen at the Base, and in those days Asia was almost solely represented by the Indians.

But now there are the W.A.A.C.'s and there are the Chinese. Please note that the juxtaposition is quite accidental. I should imagine that the W.A.A.C.'s rather tend to cut out the French girls so far as Tommy is concerned, except of course in the war zone, where the demurest reign supreme. But I am rather more interested in the Chinese, because, for one thing, I believe I understand them better.

He is a most ubiquitous fellow is the Chinese: one sees him everywhere. My French landlady has just been telling me some rather complicated story of how she had to sell off her cow by reason of the Chinese. I don't quite understand it, but so far as I can make out, a band of them—company, I believe is the correct word—anyhow a crowd of them on the move, settled down in the field where her cow lived. Apparently they impressed her with the idea that they were there for the duration; so, seeing no alternative, she sold her cow. Needless to say, as soon as she had done so, the Chinese departed for the next village. She bore no grudge against them, in fact she announced without hesitation that they were *tres gentils*, though very shy at first.

Personally I have seen no sign of this shyness. The Chinese hereabouts know more of this village than I do. They even know in which box in the village "General Store" is kept, the article they want. To see how they would get on, I followed a couple of them into this shop and found they wanted to buy salt. They pointed to the box where the shopkeeper kept her salt, and tried to talk about three words of French-English. To my surprise the Frenchwoman counted in Chinese up to four, and had no trouble in understanding that the Chinese for franc was something like "fah-lah." It was a wonderful performance, and the transaction was carried through at lightning speed. I was amazed to note that the Chinese had left their habit of bargaining behind them.

Later in the evening I saw a couple of men, for all the world like yamen runners, come scouting through the village. Thoughts of warrants unstamped by the Senior Consul flashed through my mind, but really they were merely the Chinese police raking in those late for roll call. Just then, however, I batted. One of the two stood eyeing me, I could have sworn his name was Tai Shih-long. When I was war corresponding at Nanking with Chang Hsun's Army, a certain Tai Shih-long was told off as my personal bodyguard.

By the time that little war was over, this Tai Shih-long possessed two ambitions in life. One was to accompany me on any travels I might do to Europe, which he was anxious to see; the other was to extort \$20 out of me for hush-money, I, having ignored the rules of warfare in so much that I looted a rebel officer's sword. (Incidentally I do not wear it in place of a sash anymore.) Anyhow I did not want to discover whether this was the aforesaid Tai Shih-

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The Hawker of Kueichow.

The Kueichow correspondent of N. C. Daily News on July 31 states:—

The police have ordered all hawkers and others with street stalls to "clear off," and have set apart special places in side streets for the sale of various commodities. For example, there are coal markets, etc., and no trading is allowed on the streets other than in the places thus set apart. One would the more welcome these rules could there be confidence that they will be permanently maintained; but this is by no means the first time such steps have been taken to make the streets clear for traffic. In past times the rules have been observed for a short while, and then by degrees the stalls have appeared again as before.

In spite of Kueichow being officially more or less on the side of the South-western Confederation, exams have recently been held here with a view to sending students to the Peking University and to the Peking Normal School as well as to Japan for a School of Mining there. But I am told that the successful candidates for Peking will very likely not go until peace between North and South is attained.

The weather this summer has been excellent for the rice crop, plenty of rain and sun intermingled.

The district, and so far as I know, the province too, is still happily free from bubonic plague. The epidemic in the Police School, to which I referred recently is now at an end; I believe there were no fatal cases.

A few days ago, I paid a visit to the prison here, my first for three or four years, and found that in addition to weaving, which was then done by some of the prisoners, shoe-making, tailoring, carpentering, mat-weaving, straw-sandal making and wood block printing have since been introduced; and I saw by photographs in the guest hall that the prisoners have physical drill.

I visited a number of the cells and they were clean, light and airy. While discipline is maintained, the prisoners did not appear to have such a hard time of it. The prison was first called "The Model Prison," then it was called "The Kueichow Prison." Now it is known as "The First Kueichow Prison." I presume in view of other prisons on the same model being built elsewhere in Kueichow. One such is now being erected at Chennan.

Different kinds of cloth woven in the prison are for sale at a prison sales' depot in the city, the prisoners getting a share of the profits. Misconduct forfeits these shares for a period fixed according to the gravity of the offence.

I might conceivably have given him his \$20, but, good soldier though he certainly was, I should certainly decline to camouflage him in a kilt and a Balmoral bonnet. I am sure he would insist on wearing his trousers beneath the kilt and the coverings to the "Army might be too awful."

When next I write I hope to talk of fighting and barbed wire and such things, for of these is this was the aforesaid Tai Shih-

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Japanese Cotton Spinners Difficulties.

It is reported that Japanese spinning companies are experiencing great difficulties in buying raw cotton owing to the advance in price. Though there has recently been a decline in the price of American cotton, Indian cotton is in far greater demand in Japan. Annual imports of cotton from the United States amount to about 500,000 bales, while Indian cotton is imported to the quantity of 1,300,000 bales.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL BY-ELECTION.

TO THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR HONGKONG.

Gentlemen.

I beg to return my sincere thanks to those Justices who voted for me at the recent by-election.

Although not returned I regard the result of the contest with every satisfaction in view of the powerful interests arrayed against me.

The close finish encourages me to hope that on the occasion of the next election success will be obtained either by myself or some other independent candidate.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

A. R. LOWE.

Hongkong, 30th Aug., 1918.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.

Mr. H. W. Bird wishes to take this opportunity of thanking those Justices of the Peace who were instrumental in causing him to be elected to the temporary vacancy on the Legislative Council and hopes that he may be able to justify the confidence they have placed in him.

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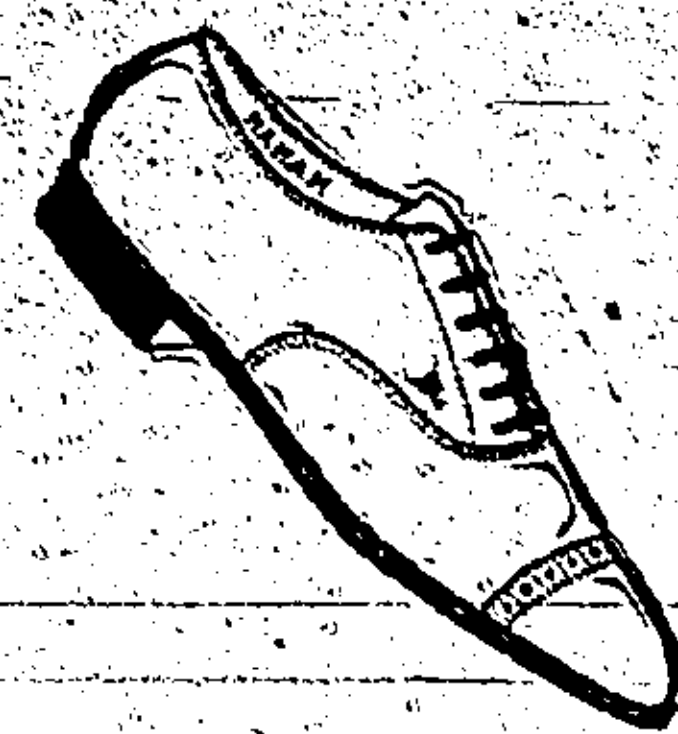
NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that on account of the war the Consul General for the Netherlands will not be "at home" on the 31st AUGUST, the anniversary of the birthday of Her Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands.

HAMEL,

Consul General, Hongkong, 30th August, 1918.

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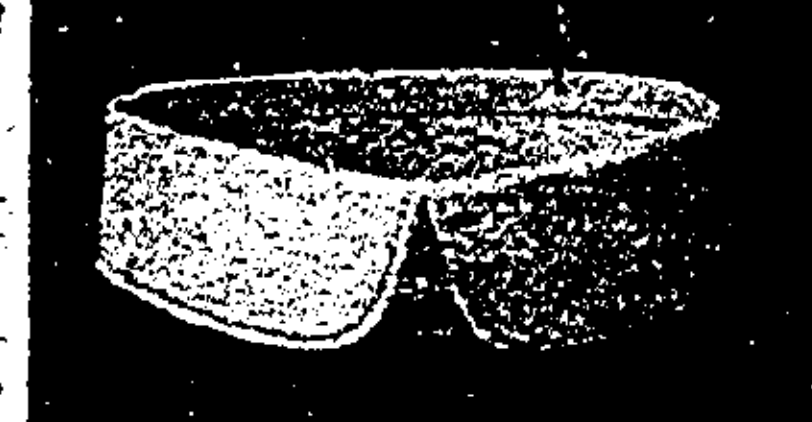
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	*Kilano Maru T. 15,930	WED. 18th Sept. at 11 a.m.
	*Nikko Maru T. 9,600	WED. 14th Sept. at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	*Aki Maru T. 12,300	SEPT. 19th at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	*Shinichiku Maru T. 7,000	SEPT. 19th at 11 a.m.
	*Nagato Maru T. 9,000	TUESDAY, 17th Sept.

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Tjimanoeck	Java	1st Sept.	4th Sept.	Amoy & Shanghai
Tjipanas	Java	14th Sept.	20th Sept.	Amoy & Shanghai
Tjikini	Amoy	22nd Sept.	28th Sept.	Java
Tjikong	Kobe & Moji	23rd Sept.	25th Sept.	Macassar
Tjimanoeck	Chingwantao	26th Sept.	30th Sept.	Java

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SANDAKAN	Mausang	Tues. 3rd Sept. at noon.
MANILA	Loongsang	Fri. 6th Sept. at 3 p.m.

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SHIPPING NEWS.

Unsinkable Life-Raft.

Numerous desirable features have been combined in a new type of life raft, shown in the Popular Mechanics Magazine, that makes it distinctive among the many inventions of this character. The raft is of dual construction, the underside being a duplicate of the upper side, so that no matter which way it is thrown into the water, a "right side" floats uppermost. Above and below a central framework of heavy timbers, that makes it practically unsinkable, is a low wall enclosing seats for eight or more. Water which washes over the side flows off through drains terminating in valves that permit an outward flow only. In the centre of the raft are two large metal cylinders, one in the upper side and one in the lower side, placed end to end, the adjacent ends being open and the opposite ends closed. The cylinder in the underside rapidly fills with water when the raft is afloat, acting as ballast, while the opposite one remains filled with air though partly immersed, and helps keep the craft upright. Cars are provided and there is storage space for provisions.

Indian Control of Shipping.

With regard to the Indian control of shipping a Japanese official dispatch from Bombay to the Foreign Office says: "The new regulations of the Indian Government for the control of shipping are in the form of supplements to Article 14 of the Indian Defence Regulations, consisting of two clauses. The first clause stipulates as already reported, that the contract for the charter or use for foreign ships shall be subject to licence from the Indian authorities, while the other clause simply gives a definition of the vessels coming within the scope of the first clause and British ships. The Indian Shipping Controller says that the new measure is for the purpose of regulating the freight market. The regulations are also to be applied when one of the contracting parties is in a foreign country. The Controller is of opinion that under the new regulations licence is necessary for foreign vessels sailing from Indian ports with Indian cargoes, whatever their destination, but since no instructions have yet been received, he is not applying the regulations to Japanese steamers sailing from Bombay. The conditions under which licences are to be given and other particulars are being inquired into."

Increased Efficiency in American Bottoms.

The Shipping Board has announced that the direct routine unification of cargo, loading to capacity and reduction of time in port, has resulted in 50 per cent. increase of efficiency in American bottoms. Transportation records which mark the first effort in the history of American shipping for centralisation to contract for the performance of various ships with a view to speeding them up showed that two coast vessels were now doing work which before the war required three. On the Pacific coast the average turnaround for ships engaged in coastwise trade is rapidly approaching record performances of ante bellum days. Swifter bottoms are there but vessels allotted to trade with the Orient and Australia have saved time by calling at fewer ports and by loading and unloading more quickly than in the past. Recently the Ventura, made Honolulu Sydney Pago Pago and back to Honolulu thence to San Francisco in 62 days. The Geroma duplicated the feat. The average round trip from San Francisco or Seattle and China including days in port have been cut to 81 and new vessels are to be put into the trade soon that are expected to make better time. Only 63 days are now required for the round trip to Japan ports. Round trips from San Francisco to the Philippines including stops at Manila, Cebu, Hongkong and Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu range between 81 and 103 days, while between New York and Manila only 165 days. The new round trip recently established in the British Indian trade between New York and Calcutta averages 287 days. In the Atlantic trade similar conditions prevail. The former two trips, the monthly average between Norfolk and Baltimore and Boston has been increased to four trips yearly between the United States and Chinese ports bringing in the new round trip from the Mexican Gulf Coast, reduced to 100 days, and the round trip from New York to Hongkong, reduced to 100 days.

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EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

GERMAN SUBMARINE ATROCITY.

London, Aug. 28.
Harrowing details are published of the sinking of the French steamer *Lydia* off the north coast of Spain on 16th July whilst returning from Baku. The crew were largely Chinese. A submarine torpedoed the vessel without warning, killing several of the crew. A second torpedo then struck the vessel while a boat was being lowered. The wreckage tore the boat from the davits, but the boat kept her keel whereupon the submarine rammed and cut her in two, then turned and rammed the other boat. The Captain and a young woman passenger were killed by the impact. The murderers then endeavoured to sink the remaining survivors who were on a raft, at first unsuccessfully. When one of the ship's officers tried to swim to the steamer from the raft the submarine turned and cut him up with its propeller. After finally disposing of the *Lydia* by shelling the submarine made a sixth and successful attempt to ram the raft. Amid the laughter of the submarines the bloody work was thus completed. The submarine then turned eastwards and disappeared. The "necroic contest" lasted for two hours. Out of forty-six aboard the steamer eight survivors were rescued.

RECRUITING IN IRELAND.

London, Aug. 28.
The prospects of the Irish voluntary recruiting campaign are improving daily. The new machinery promises to move smoothly and with good effect and there is reason to believe that as a result of the first fortnight's voluntary effort under the new regime the response will be more than equal to that made during the three months preceding the initiation of the scheme. Recruiting meetings have had a good effect in Dublin and Belfast. Recruiting is proceeding at Waterford encouragingly and four prominent local Sinn Féiners have enrolled.

THE AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

London, Aug. 28.
The Board of Agriculture states the arable area in England and Wales is 12,400,000 acres, an increase of 1,152,000 as compared with 1917 and a record for twenty years. The wheat acreage has been increased 63,000 acres and is a record. Other corn and pulse crops have increased 24 per cent, and potatoes have increased 25 per cent, these also being records.

NO PERMIT.

Illegal Export of Tin.

At the Police Court this morning, the *Kwong Tack Lung* firm was charged with exporting 25 boxes of tin-plates without a permit, while the *Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company* was charged with unlawful carriage of the goods. Mr. Trauman, Superintendent of Imports and Exports, prosecuted, and Mr. W. E. L. Shenon appeared for the Steamboat Company.

It appears that the first-named Company applied for a permit to export the tin-plates, but this was refused and the "detained" chop only fixed on the application. A representative of the *Kwong Tack Lung* said he did not understand English and he did not know that the chop meant that the application was refused. Mr. Shenon said the clients acted innocently throughout. It was simply a case of oversight. The first defendants were fined \$40 and the Steamboat Company \$20.

TURKEY'S TERMS OF PEACE.

A Comprehensive List.

Much has been heard about the terms of Germany and Austria in regard to peace; now comes news from Constantinople purporting to give a few more specifications. According to a telegram received in Tokyo from London, the following are the peace terms recently appearing in the "Turkish Press" as acceptable in Constantinople:—

1. Recovery of the occupied territories in Iraq (from Bagdad to the Persian Gulf), Palestine, and elsewhere.
2. Recovery of Turkish territory in Egypt.
3. Independence of Persia and the withdrawal of British influence from that country.
4. Placing of the Black Sea, and the States on its shores, under Turkish sovereignty, with a Turkish Prince, a German Prince, and an Austrian Grand Duke as Kings of Crimea, Georgia, and Armenia respectively.
5. The valley of the Tundja, which runs into Adrianople from Baniola, to be made Turkish territory in return for North Dobruja, which Turkey cedes to Bulgaria. Constantinople to be made a free port, and the Austrians not to evacuate Northern Italy until Tripoli and Salonika are placed under Turkish sovereignty.
6. Recovery of Oront.

ALLEGED PIRACY.

Exciting Story Told at the Magistracy.

At the Police Court this morning a Chinese appeared before Mr. J. R. Wood, on a charge of committing piracy on board the licensed junk No. 3012. It was alleged that at about 10 p.m. on the night of August 2, defendant with his accomplice, named Ah Po (who had since died as the result of two bullet wounds on the back) armed with chopper and axe, went on board the junk which was lying at anchor at Shamienpo and attacked complainants with the intention to rob them.

In outlining the facts of the case, Inspector Gordon said that on the night in question complainants' junk was lying at anchor at Shamienpo. Defendant and his accomplice were both employed by complainants. Inspector Gordon said that he would call evidence to prove that on the afternoon of August 2 defendant and his accomplice had a conversation as regards the wealth of their mistress. Later, while the other folks of the junk, a young man and a small boy, were asleep in their cabins defendant and his accomplice blocked up the exit of their cabins with old stones and heavy pieces of wood. Defendant and his companion then equipped themselves with an axe and chopper and entered the two cabins occupied by complainants. One of them entered the old woman's cabin on the starboard side of the junk, while the other went into the cabin occupied by the woman's daughter. They inflicted serious injuries on both complainants, to such an extent that at first they were not expected to recover. Both complainants suffered many injuries on the skull. They were steadily improving. During the attack one of the cabin occupants managed to escape and armed himself with a teak wood carrying pole. He searched for the defendant, shouting out for assistance. Defendant and his companion arrived to escape but each received a terrible wound on the head inflicted by the man with the carrying pole. Defendant's hand was paralysed and the base of his skull fractured. At last assistance arrived from the neighbouring junk and the two complainants were taken to the hospital. The two criminals were seen swimming in the direction of the *Kwong Hip Loong*, ship-builders, and at three o'clock on the following morning the Yau-mai Police discovered defendant lying on the foreshore of Mongkok, whence he was removed to hospital in an unconscious condition. Sometime later the Police received reports of the piracy and the man in hospital was identified as one of the criminals. The deceased's body was discovered at nine o'clock on the same morning, there being a serious wound on the head and two bullet wounds in the back. Inspector Gordon stated that there were no shots fired at the time of the occurrence. Apparently the shots were fired by one of the neighbouring junks in Shamienpo who had heard the cries and had seen Ah Po escape. So far, the junk from which the shots were fired had not been traced. In the hospital, Ah Po made a long statement. Defendant also made his statement in which he said that he and Ah Po asked the mistress to pay the wages due to them but complainants' sons turned upon them. Ah Po, who was excited, commenced the assault. Inspector Gordon added that it was evident the defendant was putting all the blame on his deceased comrade. The complainants were still in hospital and were not fit to be discharged.

Mr. J. R. Wood adjourned the case for a week.

Sensible Prosecutions.

Thirty-nine rickshas and chair coolies were charged at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. J. R. Wood, with rushing at passengers and soliciting fares. Inspector Garrod prosecuted. His Worship imposed a fine of \$4 on the chair coolies and \$3 on the rickshas coolies.

PASSENGERS OR CARGO?

Why Human Freight is Shut Out.

The pros and cons of what to carry on ocean-going steamers during war-time is a subject often coming up for discussion, especially in Shanghai, says the *N. C. Daily News*. One of the arguments against sending men home in debris from the other side of the world that has no doubt weighed heavily with the Home Government is the relative value of a man stepping ashore in England as against unloading from ten to twenty tons of food or munitions. In the figures given below the length of the voyage is ignored, but probably averages a week or ten days. The increased cost, water, and stores required for a voyage five or six times as long is almost an unknown quantity.

The gross dead-weight capacity of a merchant vessel is the total weight that can be carried at her maximum load draught. It really represents the difference between the total displacement of the ship and her light-weight.

The light-weight is usually considered to be made up of the weight of the hull proper, including all the steel and iron, the wood and outfit, and the machinery with steam up. The wood weight includes carpenters' and joiners' work, and the outfit includes derricks, auxiliary machinery, galley fittings, and generally all fittings which are carried in the ship permanently. As a rule, the weight of the ship's stores is not included in the weight of the light ship. A number of items go to make up the dead-weight of a vessel, including the weight of fuel, whether coal or oil, the fresh water carried for drinking and washing purposes, the salt water for sanitary purposes, the fresh water for reserve feed, all stores, and the passengers and crew, together with the luggage of the former and equipment of the latter.

The cargo weight includes cargo of all kinds, whether it be general, refrigerated, or special, such as mails or bullion. In a purely cargo ship, as would be expected, the cargo weight forms a very large proportion of the total dead-weight. No weight, of course, is required for passengers and their equipment, and very little for the other items mentioned above as making up the total load. The carriage of passengers in a vessel considerably reduces the weight available for cargo for several reasons. In the first place, a passenger-ship requires to be run at a higher speed than a purely cargo vessel. In consequence the order-water portion of the ship is made finer in order that this higher speed may be easily obtained. This reduces the total displacement, and although the weight of the hull itself is somewhat reduced on account of the fineness of the form it is not reduced in anything like the same proportion as the displacement. Although the lines are fine to obtain the higher speed, the power required is still greater than it would be in a cargo ship of similar size, so that the machinery is much heavier. Further, a good deal of weight is required not only for the passenger fittings, such as cabins, public rooms, galleys, etc., but also by extra passenger decks and boat accommodation. The larger crew that must be carried to serve the passengers requires accommodation also, and the power necessary to supply the numerous wants of the passengers must be provided by extra auxiliary machinery.

Thus the carriage of passengers is responsible for a very large increase of weight, making the light-weight of the vessel much greater than it would be in a ship of similar size carrying cargo only. Further, not only is the total dead-weight considerably reduced by this increased displacement and additional weight in the passenger vessel, but very large inroads are made into it still by the requirements of the passengers. The powerful machinery consumes a large amount of fuel, for which accordingly a great deal of weight has to be allowed; because, although the trip will be made in quicker time, on account of the increased speed of the passenger vessel the consumption of fuel for the same distance will be much greater.

ALLEGED INTIMIDATION.

Workers Said to be Threatened.

Three Chinese were charged on remand, at the Police Court this afternoon, before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, with alleged intimidation at Applipshau. Mr. M. K. Lo appeared for the prosecution and Mr. G. R. Haywood for the defence. Chan Ohee, in reply to questions put by Mr. Lo, said that he was the master of a shop which employed about 60 men. On August 7, he went to see the Secretary of Chinese Affairs, and told him about the troubles he had encountered. The men wanted another ten cents increase in their wages, some of them earning 50 and others 60 cents a day. He was not in a position to give them another ten cents, as business was not in a very flourishing condition. He had engaged several men from Canton, but he could not say whether they would come down or not. When he went to the S.O.A. the first two defendants were present. On a certain day the three defendants, along with other men, came into his shop, whilst there were some fifteen men actually working, and said to them "Stop working or you will be struck." The workers, frightened at the consequences, did not work. He was instructed by the S.O.A. to go to Police Station, and he reported the matter to the Police, as a result of which the defendants were arrested.

Cross-examined by Mr. Haywood, witness denied that he was the cause of all the trouble, and said that if men had come down from Canton he would take them on, and those of his present employees who wished to still work with him, he was prepared to take on.

The case is proceeding.

The requirements of the passengers have to be catered for by the provision of fresh water and consumable stores, and in addition more reserve feed water must be carried. The result is that the cargo dead-weight is very small.

The differences between two similar vessels, one carrying no passengers and the other a fairly large number, are clearly shown in the following table:—

	Cargo Ship.	Passenger Ship.
Length	420 ft.	420 ft.
No. of Passengers	—	800
Speed	11 1/2 knots.	15 knots.
Load—Total	8,300 tons.	4,770 tons.
Coal	600 tons.	900 tons.
Feed water	50 tons.	100 tons.
Fresh water	50 tons.	350 tons.
Passenger and baggage	—	75 tons.
Crew and effects	10 tons.	15 tons.
Stores	50 tons.	15 tons.
Cargo	7,540 tons.	3,180 tons.

It might be thought that on account of the small weight available for cargo the passenger vessel would have more relative space available for cargo than the cargo vessel herself. This however, does not always prove to be the case. The lines of the former vessel being finer, the holds are really of much less capacity for the same length. The more powerful machinery takes up more space in the ship, still further reducing the capacity, and in addition the passengers have to be accommodated on decks which would, in the cargo vessel, be used for cargo. Expressing the matter as cubic feet per ton of cargo and considering the two vessels mentioned above, the cargo ship would have space equivalent to 80 cub. ft. for every ton of cargo that could be carried while in the passenger ship the figure would be 50. The result is that it is often difficult to load passenger vessels down to their maximum draughts, certainly more difficult than with cargo ships.

These considerations show how necessary it is at the present time to build ships particularly for cargo carrying. They incidentally bring out the very great reduction in cargo capacity caused by higher speeds, and indicate the disadvantages of giving merchant vessels speeds high enough to enable them to evade German submarines.

CINEMA PROSECUTIONS.

Interesting Police Court Cases.

Before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, summonses preferred against the *Victoria Theatre*, the *Tai Ping Theatre*, the *Hongkong Theatre* and the *Empire Theatre* were brought on for hearing. Mr. F. U. Jenkin, C. B. E., prosecuted. The case of the *Victoria Theatre*, which was summoned on three counts, was heard first, the charges being for neglecting to clear a passage or gangway not less than three feet wide in the rear of the seating circles; for unlawfully obstructing with wooden rails the gangway at the sides of the seating accommodation on the ground floor; for failing to indicate in notices in English and Chinese the exits for the use of the public.

Mr. H. W. Ray was present as the manager of the *Victoria Theatre*, and said that with regard to the summonses he would like to mention in Court that he had only been manager of the *Victoria Theatre* for three months and that the scheme of management of the theatre nowadays was the same as during the past nine years. He considered that everything was in the proper place and since the summonses had been issued he had interviewed Mr. Wodehouse, acting O.S.P., but the latter suggested to him that he should point out that he had no means whatever of knowing what the regulations were.

His Worship:—Is a passage existing at all?—Yes, not exactly three feet, but it is fitted for all purposes. Nine years ago it was in the same condition. Mr. Jenkin visited the theatre when a performance was in progress and I didn't see that there was any obstruction. I understand by the Theatre Regulation Act that I can apply to the Governor to have certain regulations cancelled as far as we are concerned.

His Worship:—Is that so?—Yes.

His Worship:—Have you applied?—I have not applied yet, I am going to see what will happen to-day.

Mr. Jenkin said that with regard to the obstruction of the gangway in the rear seating accommodation defendant's licence allowed him 160 seats in the circle but on the night in question he had numbered 170 seats.

There was a gangway in the rear of the seating accommodation in the circle as required by the Regulations. There was a space between which was from 1 foot 9 inches wide to 2 feet wide. With reference to the gangways downstairs, they were blocked with six bars of wood which were placed clamped, as it were, on the edge of the chairs and these were there at 9.10 p.m.

His Worship:—Were there any persons in the theatre at the time?—Yes, the place was rapidly filling. I went at the close of the first performance and waited till the rise of the curtain in the second performance. With regard to the exit doors, there were long curtains hanging down and nothing to indicate to the stranger or the habitue of the theatre that these were exit doors.

His Worship:—Mr. Ray says that the interior management of the theatre is the same as in the past nine years.

Mr. Jenkin:—I have no knowledge of that.

His Worship decided that there was obstruction in the theatre and fined Mr. Ray \$1 on each count on the summonses.

Mr. Ray:—Does that deter me from asking the Governor?

His Worship:—Certainly not.

Fire Buckets. The manager of the *Tai Ping Theatre* was summoned for not having the required number of fire buckets filled with water as indicated and required by licence.

Mr. Jenkin stated that defendant's licence required him to have 24 buckets containing three gallons to be filled with water. On the night in question Inspector Eldridge found seven buckets filled with water on the stage and Sgt. Ballou found six. There was thus a deficiency of 11 buckets. At the back of a side fire escape buckets were found. The performance was in progress. Mr. Jenkin said he was instructed by the owner of the theatre to state that he had let the performance to a Chinese gentleman.

U. S. CONCRETE SHIP PLANS.

Shipping Board Specifications in Manila.

Detailed plans for a 3,500 ton reinforced concrete ship and a 500 ton canal barge prepared by the United States Shipping Board are now open to the inspection of interested persons at the Bureau of Commerce and Industry, says the *Manila Daily Bulletin*. These plans were recently received by Director Rafferty following action taken by him some months ago, in an endeavour to relieve local tonnage shortage. The plans will be open to inspection for a reasonable length of time after which copies may be secured at cost.

The plans have been prepared by the concrete ship department of the division of wooden ship construction of the United States Shipping Board, Emergency Fleet Corporation, and are characterised by elaborateness and attention to detail for which this organisation is noted. They are so arranged that prospective builders may easily obtain all information necessary for construction, and it is probable that local shipbuilding concerns will be much interested in examining these plans.

When lack of tonnage in Philippine waters was rather trying some months ago, Director Rafferty of the Bureau of Commerce and Industry, in an effort to relieve the situation and to give impetus to the shipbuilding industry of the islands, took up with the authorities in the United States the matter of securing plans for the construction of concrete vessels.

The purchasing agent in the United States spared no pains to place the matter before the proper authorities in the United States, and while an opinion was expressed by responsible architects to the effect that concrete or steel vessels could be more cheaply constructed in the United States than would be possible in the Philippines, still it was deemed advisable to forward the concrete ship plans.

the theatre to state that he had let the performance to a Chinese gentleman.

Mr. J. R. Wood imposed a fine of \$10.

No Wet Blanket.

The manager of the *Hongkong Cinema Theatre* was summoned for failing to keep wet blankets immediately outside the box containing the cinematograph instruments during the performance. Defendant pleaded that he kept a dried blanket on the top of a water bucket full of water.

Mr. Jenkin stated that according to the Regulations a wet blanket should be kept ready outside the box for any emergency. Defendant was fined \$1 for not having a blanket on the 9th of this month.

Mr. Wood imposed a fine of \$10.

Before defendant left the Court he said he would be obliged if Mr. Jenkin would call at his theatre to see if there was anything not complying with the Regulations and to give him his kind instructions so that he might avoid any further summonses.

Mr. Jenkin said he had served defendant with a copy of the Regulations and it was up to him to understand them.

Another Case.

Mr. J. H. Gardiner appeared for the manager of the *Empire Theatre*, who was summoned for failing to have the required number of fire buckets filled with water during a performance. Mr. Gardiner pleaded guilty on his client's behalf, and admitted that there were fourteen buckets short. The licence stated that 22 were required. Mr. Gardiner said that when attention was called by Mr. Jenkin to the matter the deficiency was made up within half an hour.

Mr. Jenkin said that he had only found 15 buckets in the theatre, and what was done afterwards he did not know. He was not going to dispute that point. Mr. Wood imposed a fine of \$10.

MARKET PRICES

Hongkong, June 13, 1918.

BUTCHER MEAT.

	Ota.
Beef Sirloin—Mei Lung Pa	lb. 24
Prime Cut	24
Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk	24
Roast—Shiu	24
Breast—Ngau Nam	20
Soup—Tong Yuk	20
Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa	24
do.—Sirloin—Ngau Lau	30
Sausages—Ngau Cheung	No. 1 26
Bullock's Brains—No	per set 10
Tongue, fresh—Ngau Li	each 50
do.—corned—Ham Ngau Li	60
Head—Ngau Tau	1.00
Heart—Ngau Sum	lb. 13
Scap. Salt—Ngau Kin	20
Feet—Ngau Keuk	each 10
Kidneys—Ngau Yiu	10
Tail—Ngau Mei	20
Liver—Ngau Kon	lb. 13
Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To	6
Calves' Head & Feet—Ngau-tai-tau-keuk	set \$1.08
Mutton Chop—Yeung Pei Kwat	lb. 23
Leg—Yeung Pei	23
Shoulder—Yeung Shau	23
Saddle—Yeung On Yuk	29
Pigs Chittlings—Chu Chong	per set 3
Brains—Chu No	14
Feet—Chu Keuk	14
Fry—Chu Chap	20
Head—Chu Tau	18
Heart—Chu Sam	each 10
Kidneys—Chu Yiu	10
Liver—Chu Kon	lb. 30
Pork Chop—Chu Pai Kwat	24
Leg—Chu Pei	28
Loins—	28
Fat or Lard—Chu Yau	21
Sheeps' Head and Feet—Yeung Tau Keuk	set 65
Heart—Yeung Sam	each 9
Kidneys—Yeung Yiu	13
Liver—Yeung Kon	lb. 28
Sticking Pigs to order—Chu Tsai	—
Suet, Beef—Shang Ngau Yau	20
Mutton—Shang Yeung Yau	20
Veal—Ngau Tsai Yuk	20
Sausages—Ngau Tsai Cheung	No. 1 20

FISH.

	Ota.
Barbel—Ka Yu	lb. 26
Bream—Phi Yu	18
Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Sin Yu	18
Carp—Li Yu	22
Catfish—Chik Yu	14
Codfish—Man Yu	16
Crabs—Hoi	18
Cuttle Fish—Muk Yu	16
Dab—Sha Mang Yu	32
Dace—Wong Mei Lap	10
Dog Fish—Titi To Sha	10
Eels, Conger—Hoi Man	14
do.—Fresh water—Tam Sui Yu	18
Yellow—Wong Sin	34
Frogs—Tin Kai	36
Garoupa—Shek Pan	44
Gudgeon—Pak Kap Yu	17
Herrings—Tao Pak	22
Halibut—Cheung Kwan Kap	22
Labrus—Wong Fa Yu	20
Loach—Wu Yu	28
Lobsters—Lung Ha	22
Mackerel—Chi Yu	22
Monk Fish—Mong Yu	34
Mullet—Chai Yu	16
Oysters—Shang Ho	18
Parrot Fish—Kai Kung Yu	14
Perch—Tan Lo	18
Pike—Pa Pau Fong	18
Plaice—Fan Yu	16
Pomfret, Black—Hak Chong	28
Pomfret, White—Pak Chong	32
Prawns—Ming Ha	34
Ray—Pai Pa Sha	10
Rock Fish—Shek Kau Kwat	15
Rosch—Chan Yu	14
Salmon—Ma Yau	32
Shark—Sha Yu	8
Shark—Po Yu	8
Shrimps—Ha	25
Snapper—Lap Yu	28
Soles—Fat Sha Yu	28
Tench—Wan Yu	18
Turbot—Cho How Yu	18
Turtles, small, fresh water—Keuk Yu	80

FRUITS.

	Ota.
Almonds—Bang Yan	lb. 35
Apples (California)—Kam Shan Ping Kho	18
do.—Chico—Tis Chun Ping Kho	—
Bananas, fragrant, Canton—San Shing Heung Chiu	5
(brides), Mexico—San Shing Chiu	5
Chestnuts, Chinese—Fong Lat	11
Carambols—Yeung To	11
Coconuts—Ye Teo	each 10
Grapes—Fo Tai Taz	lb. 28
Lemons, China—Ling Mang	8
do.—America—Kam Shan Ling Mang	each 7
Lichoes Dried, (small stone)—Lai Chi Kon	lb. 28
do.—Fresh	—
Oranges (Canton), (Sweet)—Shan-shang Tim Ching	—
do.—Sweet	—
Pears (American)—Kam Shan Shooi Lay	—
(Canton), Cooking—Sha Li	10
Peanuts—Pa Shang	10
Pineapples, Large—Hung Taz	12

食肉

	Ota.
Beef Sirloin—Mei Lung Pa	lb. 24
Prime Cut	24
Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk	24
Roast—Shiu	24
Breast—Ngau Nam	20
Soup—Tong Yuk	20
Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa	24
do.—Sirloin—Ngau Lau	30
Sausages—Ngau Cheung	No. 1 26
Bullock's Brains—No	per set 10
Tongue, fresh—Ngau Li	each 50
do.—corned—Ham Ngau Li	60
Head—Ngau Tau	1.00
Heart—Ngau Sum	lb. 13
Scap. Salt—Ngau Kin	20
Feet—Ngau Keuk	each 10
Kidneys—Ngau Yiu	10
Tail—Ngau Mei	20
Liver—Ngau Kon	lb. 13
Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To	6
Calves' Head & Feet—Ngau-tai-tau-keuk	set \$1.08
Mutton Chop—Yeung Pei Kwat	lb. 23
Leg—Yeung Pei	23
Shoulder—Yeung Shau	23
Saddle—Yeung On Yuk	29
Pigs Chittlings—Chu Chong	per set 3
Brains—Chu No	14
Feet—Chu Keuk	14
Fry—Chu Chap	20
Head—Chu Tau	18
Heart—Chu Sam	each 10
Kidneys—Chu Yiu	10
Liver—Chu Kon	lb. 30
Pork Chop—Chu Pai Kwat	24
Leg—Chu Pei	28
Loins—	28
Fat or Lard—Chu Yau	21
Sheeps' Head and Feet—Yeung Tau Keuk	set 65
Heart—Yeung Sam	each 9
Kidneys—Yeung Yiu	13
Liver—Yeung Kon	lb. 28
Sticking Pigs to order—Chu Tsai	—
Suet, Beef—Shang Ngau Yau	20
Mutton—Shang Yeung Yau	20
Veal—Ngau Tsai Yuk	20
Sausages—Ngau Tsai Cheung	No. 1 20

海鮮

	Ota.
Barbel—Ka Yu	lb. 26
Bream—Phi Yu	18
Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Sin Yu	18
Carp—Li Yu	22
Catfish—Chik Yu	14
Codfish—Man Yu	16
Crabs—Hoi	18
Cuttle Fish—Muk Yu	16
Dab—Sha Mang Yu	32
Dace—Wong Mei Lap	10
Dog Fish—Titi To Sha	10
Eels, Conger—Hoi Man	14
do.—Fresh water—Tam Sui Yu	18
Yellow—Wong Sin	34
Frogs—Tin Kai	36
Garoupa—Shek Pan	44
Gudgeon—Pak Kap Yu	17
Herrings—Tao Pak	22
Halibut—Cheung Kwan Kap	22
Labrus—Wong Fa Yu	20
Loach—Wu Yu	28
Lobsters—Lung Ha	22
Mackerel—Chi Yu	22
Monk Fish—Mong Yu	34
Mullet—Chai Yu	16
Oysters—Shang Ho	18
Parrot Fish—Kai Kung Yu	14
Perch—Tan Lo	18
Pike—Pa Pau Fong	18
Plaice—Fan Yu	16
Pomfret, Black—Hak Chong	28
Pomfret, White—Pak Chong	32
Prawns—Ming Ha	34
Ray—Pai Pa Sha	10
Rock Fish—Shek Kau Kwat	15
Rosch—Chan Yu	14
Salmon—Ma Yau	32
Shark—Sha Yu	8
Shark—Po Yu	8
Shrimps—Ha	25
Snapper—Lap Yu	28
Soles—Fat Sha Yu	28
Tench—Wan Yu	18
Turbot—Cho How Yu	18
Turtles, small, fresh water—Keuk Yu	80

菓子

	Ota.
Almonds—Bang Yan	lb. 35
Apples (California)—Kam Shan Ping Kho	18
do.—Chico—Tis Chun Ping Kho	—
Bananas, fragrant, Canton—San Shing Heung Chiu	5
(brides), Mexico—San Shing Chiu	5
Chestnuts, Chinese—Fong Lat	11
Carambols—Yeung To	11
Coconuts—Ye Teo	each 10
Grapes—Fo Tai Taz	lb. 28
Lemons, China—Ling Mang	8
do.—America—Kam Shan Ling Mang	each 7
Lichoes Dried, (small stone)—Lai Chi Kon	lb. 28
do.—Fresh	—
Oranges (Canton), (Sweet)—Shan-shang Tim Ching	—
do.—Sweet	—
Pears (American)—Kam Shan Shooi Lay	—
(Canton), Cooking—Sha Li	10
Peanuts—Pa Shang	10
Pineapples, Large—Hung Taz	12

VEGETABLES, &c.

	Ota.
Artichokes—Ah Chi Cheuk	—
Beans, (French), Macao—Oh Moon Pin Tau	—
(French) Shanghai—Sheung Hai Pin	—
Sprout—Nga Tsai	lb 4
Long—Tau Kok	9
Beet Root—Hung Tsai Tau	7
Bitter Squash—Fu Kwai	7
Brinjals, Green—Ching Yun Kwa	5
do.—Red—Hung Ke	5
Shanghai—Ye Tsai	16
Cabbage, Chinese, (common)—Kai Tsai	8
Cane Shoots, bunch—Kau Shun	8
Carrots—Kam Shan	8
Celery, Chinese—Tong Kan Tsai	9
Chilies Dried—Kon Lat Chiu	25
do.—Red—Hung Fa Chiu	12
Green—Ching Lat Chiu	6
Curry Stuff, English—Ka Li Chiu Liu	10
Cucumbers—Ching Kwa	each 2
Garlic—Sun Tau	lb 8
Ginger, young—Sun Tse Keung	10
do.—Old—Lo Keung	10
Horseradish, Shanghai—Lik Kan	45
Indian Corn—Suk Mai	each 6
Lettuce—Yeung Shang Tsai	1
Water Chestnuts—Ma Tai	lb 5
Mandarin—Kwai Lam Ma Tai	8
Mushrooms, Fresh—Shang Tao Ku	36
Musk Melon, Amer.—Kam-san Hong Kwa	each 10
Okra—	10
Onions Bombay—Yeung Chong Tau	8
Green—Shang Chung	5
Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Chung Tau	6
Parley—Kun Tsai	lb. \$1.20
Green Peas—Ching Tau	lb. 3
Potatoes, Sweet—Fan Shu	3
Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Shu Tsai	1
Japanese—Yat Pan Shu Tsai	3
American—Fa Ki Shu Tsai	8
Foochow—Foo-chow Shu Tsai	1
Pumpkin—Tong Kwa	3
Radish—Hung Lo Pak Tsai	6
Rhubarb (Fresh)—Tsi Wong	—
Saga—Tse So	—
Shallots—Kon Chung Tau	7
Spinach—Yin Tsai	4
Tomatoes—Wan Ke	8
Taro—Wu Tau	4
Turnips, Punt, (Long)—Lo Pak	4
English—Yeung Lo Pak	5
Vegetable Marrow—Choi Kwa	—
(American)—Kam-san Jhit Kwa	18
Water Cress—Sai Yeung Tsai	5
Lily Root—Lin Ngau	5
Yams—Ta Shu	6
English—Yeung Kan Choi	—
Tan	—
Plantain—Tai Chiu	2
Plums—Swatow, Hung Lai	—
Pumpkin, Siam—Chim Lo Yau	each 11
Shanghai—Lo Kwat	14
Walnuts—Hop To	14
Green—Sang Hop Tuo	—
Watermelon—(Am.)—Kom San Sai Kwa	each 1

POULTRY.

	Ota.
Chicken—Kai Tsai	lb 30
Capon, Small—Sin Kai	30
Large	30
Ducks—Ap	24
Doves—Pan Kau	18
Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan (cooking)	per doz 17
(fresh)	24
Fowls, Canton—Kai	lb. 35
Hainan—Hoi Nam Kai	36
Geese—Nga	25
Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kap	each 30
Hoihow—Hoi How Pak Kap	24
Snipe—Sha Tsai	each 22
Turkeys, Cock—Fo Kai Kung	lb. 60
Hen	50
Pheasant—Shan Kai	—
Quail—Om Chun	—
Partridges—Che Ku	—

VISITING
THE HOME OF

STOCKED AND SOLD BY ALL

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS, HOTELS & CLUBS.

H. RUTTONJEE & SON.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

American Export Restrictions.
With regard to American restrictions on merchandise passing through the United States, the Japanese Ambassador at Washington reports to the Foreign Office: "According to the American authorities, the control of goods passing through the United States is due to the necessity of regulating transport facilities, both on land and sea. Though licence is necessary for the export of such goods, this is for the purpose of allowing the Customs Superintendent to give permits for the export of certain goods, whether passing through the United States or not, and such permits are given by the Customs Superintendent, not by the War Trade Board, as is the case with ordinary exports. In short, the licence required for goods passing through the United States is for the purpose of simplifying the procedure to secure permits for certain exports."

Unification of Liner and Extra Steamer Freights.
The freight on extra steamers is much higher than on regular liners, but the space on regular liners is usually monopolized by a few large Japanese firms, ordinary exporters being compelled to ship by extra steamers according to the Japan Chronicle. Traders have been trying to induce the steamship companies to introduce a uniform scale of freights applicable to vessels of both classes. The freight on tramp-liners is 120 shillings, but on extra steamers it is no less than 800 shillings, while the liner freight on ship and straw braid is only 95 shillings, as against 700 shillings by extra steamers. As already mentioned, the Braid Exporters' Association entered into negotiations with the Nippon Yusen Kaisha for the purpose of equalizing braid freights on regular liners and extra steamers. The negotiations have proved successful, the uniform rate being fixed at 550 shillings for braid and at 450 shillings for both chip and straw braid. This agreement was subject to approval by the Department of Communications, but this approval being obtained on the 12th instant, the agreement is to be immediately put into force. Apart from braid, tea and hosiery are shipped at uniform freights. Silk merchants are now trying to make a similar agreement with the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, the movement having been started by foreign exporters in Yokohama.

EXCHANGE.

	SELLING.
T/T Demand	3/6 7/16
30 d/s	3/6 9/16
60 d/s	3/6 11/16
4 m/s	3/6 13/16
T/T Shanghai	Nom.
T/T Singapore	152
T/T Japan	154 1/2
T/T India	Nom.
Demand, India	84
T/T San Francisco	84
do & New York	164
T/T Java	164
T/T Marka	4.80
T/T France	4.80
Demand, Paris	4.80 1/2
	BUYING.
4 m/s L/C	3/7 5/8
4 m/s D/P	3/7 3/4
6 m/s L/C	3/8
30 d/s Sydney & Melbourne	3/8
30 d/s San Francisco & New York	85 3/4
4 m/s Marks	Nom.
4 m/s France	4.97 1/2
6 m/s France	5.02 1/2
Demand, Germany	—
Demand, New York	84 1/2
T/T Bombay	Nom.
Demand, Bombay	Nom.
T/T Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Manila	169
Demand, Singapore	152
On Haiphong	14 1/2 prem.
On Saigon	1 1/2 prem.
On Bangkok	4 3/4
Sovereign	5.60
Gold Leaf, per oz.	43.0
Bar Silver, per oz.	49 1/4

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

	DISCOUNT PER 100.
H'kong 50 cts. sub.	par.
do. 10 "	5
do. 5 "	10
Canton	4 1/2 prem.

BANKS

BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business Transacted.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 Months 3% per annum.

For 6 Months 4% per annum.

For 12 Months 4 1/2% per annum.

LOOK POON SHAN, Chief Manager.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

Subscribed Capital—France 45,000,000. Paid up 22,500,000. (1/2 of the Capital—France 15,000,000 subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic.)

Chairman of the Board of Directors—André Berthelot. General Manager—A.J. Farnotte.

HEAD OFFICE: 74, Rue Saint-Lazare, PARIS. BRANCHES:

SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, HONGKONG, SAIGON, HAIPHONG, YUNNANFOU, BANGKOK.

In FRANCE—Société Générale pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

LONDON—London County & Westminster Bank Ltd. NEW YORK—Remond & Co.

Correspondents in the chief commercial centres of the world.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency and in Gold. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Special facilities for French exchange.

M. BOUET DE JOURNELL, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH, Queen's Building, 5, Chater Road. Tel: 2440.

THE CHINESE MERCHANTS BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 13, Queen's Road, Central Hongkong.

General Banking Business Transacted.

Current Deposit and Savings Bank accounts opened.

Fixed Deposits received and interest allowed at rates which may be ascertained on application.

Kwok Man Fat, Chief Manager.

NOTICES

PEAK TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. Every 15 min.

9.30 a.m. to 12.00 noon. Every 15 min.

12.00 noon to 1.30 p.m. Every 15 min.

1.30 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 min.

3.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 min.

5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 15 min.

6.00 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. Every 15 min.

6.30 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. Every 15 min.

W.D. & H.O. WILLS' HIGH GRADE

"Embassy"

NO. 77 CIGARETTES.



ON SALE AT ALL STORES.

This advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER AND SURVEYOR.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

By Order of the Mortgagee.
MR. GEO. P. LAMMERT has received instructions to sell by Public Auction

THURSDAY

the 5th day of September, 1918, at 3 P.M. at his Sales Room, Duddell Street, Victoria, Hongkong.

The following Leasehold Property situate at Victoria Hongkong viz:—

All those pieces or parcels of ground situate at Victoria aforesaid and known and registered in the Land Office as Subsection No. 2 of Section D of Marine Lot No. 6 and Section B of Marine Lot No. 10 of Section B of Marine Lot No. 6 together with the messuage or buildings erected thereon known as No. 9 Jervois Street. Term 999 years from 25th June, 1869 created by a Crown Lease of the said lot dated the 1st December 1863. Area 718.06 Square Feet. Proportion of Annual Crown rent \$9.27.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to:

MESSRS. JOHNSON STOKES & MASTER.

Princes Building, Ice House Street, Hongkong.

Solicitors for the Mortgagee or to

MR. GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

NOTICE.

THE CHINA-BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of The China-Borneo Company, Limited, will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Gibb, Livingston and Company, St. George's Building, Victoria, Hongkong, the registered office of the above named Company on Friday, the 13th day of September, 1918, at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon, when the subjoined Resolutions will be proposed as Extraordinary Resolutions, viz:—

(1) To consider, and if thought fit, approve the draft new Articles which will be submitted to the Meeting.

And in the event of the approval thereof with or without modification.

(2) To consider, and if thought fit, to pass an Extraordinary Resolution to the effect:—That the new Articles already approved by this Meeting and for the purpose of identification thereof subscribed by the Chairman thereof, be and the same are hereby approved, and that such Articles be and they are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company to the exclusion of and in substitution for all the existing Articles thereof.

Should the above Resolutions be passed by the required majority they will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions to a Second Extraordinary Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

A copy of the new Articles referred to may be inspected by any Shareholder of the said Company at the Company's Offices in Hongkong, or at the Offices of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes & Master, the Company's Solicitors at Princes Building, Victoria, aforesaid, on any weekday between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Dated the 27th day of August, 1918.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.

NOTICES.

ASAHI BEER.



SOLE AGENTS
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha
Telephone 380 & 381.

MESSAGE HALL

4, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL (DUPPEL STREET).

MR. T. TAKAYE, MRS. MORITA.

CERTIFICATED MASSEURS.

Specialists in the treatment of Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, etc.

POST OFFICE.

Communication with Wagon Light House restored this morning at 10.25 a.m.

Telegraphic Communication with Wagon Light House is interrupted.

The parcel post service to Cuba is suspended.

On and after May 1st 1918, Imperial Postal Orders will be cashed in India at the rate of 1/6 to the rupee.

The amount of the charge per parcel is fixed at 5 pence per day after the expiration of the period stipulated.

Registered and Parcel Mail: close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

No unofficial letter addressed to Abadan, Ahwaz, or Mohammarah in the Persian Gulf may exceed eight ounces in weight.

The Parcel Post Service to the Portuguese Colonies in West Africa and to Spanish Colonies in Morocco (except for Prisoners-of-War) is suspended.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Siberia and Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

Parcels for Greece cannot be accepted for transmission unless accompanied by a special permit issued by the British Minister at Athens.

Until further notice parcels for civil addresses in the provinces of Udine, Vicenza, Treviso, Padua, Venice and Belluno in Italy will not be accepted for transmission unless posted under the British War Office Permit.

The importation into the Commonwealth of Australia of tea, other than that grown or produced in British Possessions is prohibited, unless the consent in writing of the Commonwealth Minister for Trade and Customs has been first obtained.

The Parcel Post Services to British East Africa and Egypt (except for members of the Expeditionary Force), and to Abyssinia, Bagdad, British India, French Somal Coast, Italian Somaliland, Portuguese East Africa, Zanzibar and Russia have been suspended.

The charge for customs duty on type samples of unmanufactured tobacco not exceeding 5 cwt. in gross weight, and on samples of spirits (except for fumiged spirits) not exceeding 12 cwt. in gross weight imported into the United Kingdom by post has now been increased to 15/6d and 15/6d respectively.

The importation by post into Japan of foreign rice, except such as may be imported by the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce and the persons designated by him, is prohibited.

This prohibition is not applicable to rice imported into Taiwan (Formosa) and Karabuto (Japanese Saghalien).

From the 1st May 1918 there will be three General deliveries daily from the District Post Offices except on Sunday and Holidays when there will be one delivery only.

The hours of delivery will be as follows:—Week days 8 a.m. 1 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Sundays and Holidays noon.

Information has been received from the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs Tokyo, that on and after 1st April 1918, the Post Office of Japan will collect a demurrage charge from the addressees of parcels on which Customs duties or inland taxes are imposed in Japan, not withdrawn from the Post Office within 20 days from the date of the notice of their arrival to be sent to the addressees.

Arrangements have been made for the transmission of parcels to the United Kingdom via Canada.

The rates of postage are as follows:—Parcel not over 3 lbs. 90 cents.
Do. 7 lbs. \$1.50
Do. 11 lbs. 2.70

No insurance can be effected on parcels sent by this route.

OUTWARD MAILS.

TO-MORROW.

Shanghai, N. China, Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, Canada, United States, Central & S. America, Europe via Victoria, B. C. 3rd Sept. Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

Amoy & Formosa via Keelung—3rd Sept. 11 a.m.

Pakhoi & Haiphong—3rd Sept. noon.

Shanghai and North China—3rd Sept. 3 p.m.

Shanghai and North China—3rd Sept. 5 p.m.

Philippine Islands—3rd Sept. 5 p.m.

The Parcel Mail to United Kingdom will be closed on Saturday 3rd Sept. at 3 p.m.

SUNDAY, 1st September.

Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Keelung—1st Sept. 9 a.m.

Shanghai and North China—1st Sept. 9 a.m.

Weihaiwei & Tientsin—1st Sept. 9 a.m.

MONDAY, 2nd September.

Swatow—2nd Sept. 5 p.m.

TUESDAY, 3rd September.

Sandakan—2nd Sept. 11 a.m.

Formosa via Keelung, Shanghai, N. C. Canada, United States, Central & S. America, Europe via Victoria, B. C. 3rd Sept. Registration 11.45 a.m. Letters 12.30 p.m.

Japan via Nagasaki—3rd Sept. 3 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 4th September.

Shanghai and North China—4th Sept. 3 p.m.

THURSDAY, 5th September.

Swatow, Amoy and Formosa—5th Sept. 1 p.m.

FRIDAY, 6th September.

Philippine Islands—5th Sept. 3 p.m.

WEATHER REPORT.

August 30d. 12h. 20m.—No returns from Japan and Vladivostok. Pressure has increased slightly at the majority of stations reporting; the depression, which appears to be shallow, remains over the Gulf of Tongking.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.03 inch. Total since January 1st 71.33 inches against an average of 65.56 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

Districts.	Forecast.
1. Hongkong to Gap Rock	E. winds, moderate; fair.
2. Formosa Channel	N.E. winds, moderate.
3. South coast of China between H.K. and Lamooka	The same as No. 1.
4. South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register.

Aug. 30, a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Winds. Dir'n. Force.	Weather.
Vostock	5a					
Namuro	5a					
Hakodate						
Kobe						
Nagasaki						
Kyushima						
Oshima						
Naha						
Shimonoseki						
Beaulieu						
Wharfedale	6a	29.53	76	91	nw	4 o
Hankow						
Ichang						
Kiukiang						
Changsha						
Shanghai		29.66	70	81	n	1 b
Amoy		29.54	77	73	nse	1 b
Shang P.		29.37	82	83		0 b
Amoy						
Swatow						
Taihou	5a	29.51	73	94	e	1 b
Taihu		29.51	73			0 b
Taiwan		29.51	77			0 b
Formosa		29.79	73			0 b
P'ersing		29.80	77		nse	2 b
Canton	6a	29.78	77	95	se	1 b
H'kong		29.76	78	93	e	3 o
Jack Rock		29.74			e	4 c
Macao		29.74	77	89	ene	2 b
Wuchow	7a					
Shanghai						
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